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Boston Markets Stormed; Ambassadors Defy Vichy; Halt Draft of Farm Help

The World's Day—March 25, 1943

Boston: Meat Markets Jammed Before Rationing

Crowding, pushing, and shoving, thousands of shoppers, intent upon getting their week-end meat supplies before rationing starts, packed the aisles of the Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets today, exceeding by far the biggest pre-holiday buying in the history of the markets. Many stalls closed down entirely until Saturday, and others hung up "Sold Out" signs, as customers vainly endeavored to push their way through the throngs. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts will lose $4,000,000 in annual income tax revenue, unless the State removes present provisions allowing State tax return deductions for Federal income tax payments, Tax Commissioner Long told the Legislative Committee on Taxation today. [Page 2.]

Cocoanut Grove trial witness testified today that he installed wiring at fire scene without a State electrician's license, as prosecution presses contention that defective wiring was a major cause of the Grove disaster. [Page 2.]

April ration stamps for canned goods became valid today, although housewives are expected to hold them for another week because of the possibility that the OPA will increase their value. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Vichy Orders Result in Resignations

Rebellion against Vichy orders has caused resignations in the French embassy and in numerous consulates in Spain, while in Sweden French Ambassador Vaux St. Cyr is reported to have resigned to become a supporter of Gen. Henri Giraud.

Adolf Hitler has sent Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenberg, former German Ambassador to Moscow, to Madrid to represent him at the funeral of Dr. Hans Adolf von Moltke, Nazi Ambassador to Spain.

Foreign workers in Germany are not permitted to seek shelter during air raids and are threatened with arrest if they attempt to go to the bomb cellars, the Moscow Radio reports.

King Leopold of Belgium and the Vatican have protested to the Germans against mobilization of Belgian workers, according to the London Radio.

Greek Independence Day today was the occasion of a message from Prime Minister Churchill to the Greek Prime Minister conveying Britain's admiration for Greek heroes past and present, and promising that "Greece will drive the barbarous invaders from her soil." [Page 6.]

National: Colorado Halts Farm Help Induction

Gov. John C. Vivian of Colorado ordered an immediate halt to the induction of Colorado farm workers into the armed forces. The Governor recently asserted that Colorado war crop goals could not be attained unless workers were permitted to stay on the farms. He announced his action in a letter to Brig. Gen. Harold H. Richardson, State Director of Selective Service.

Southern Appalachian soft coal operators have rejected John L. Lewis's 30-day truce plan accepted by the northern operators for continuance of mining while a new contract is being negotiated. [Page 11.]

New Mexico's Senate voted 11 to 10 to amend the State Constitution, abolishing income and inheritance taxes. The measure now goes to the House.

Washington: Restaurants Subject to Point System

Meat purchases by restaurants, as well as butter, cheese, and similar products, are to be subject to a point system intended to limit them to 75 per cent of the amount they bought in December. Portions sold by restaurants to individual customers have not been limited by OPA, but the Agriculture Department is considering that step.

"Surplus" food totaling 29,900,000 pounds in storage warehouses of the United States has been ordered released for public sale, following protests led by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers. The Government bought and stored the food for possible emergency war uses and welfare distribution.

The Office of Price Administration fixed retail price ceilings on frozen fish on a flat mark-up-over-cost basis, displacing the previous ceiling set at each seller's March, 1942, level.

Chairman Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee named a subcommittee of five Democrats, two Republicans and a Progressive to study resolutions before Congress for postwar international collaboration.

The Senate passed and sent to the White House legislation lifting the ceiling of the national debt to $210,000,000,000 and repealing President Roosevelt's executive order limiting salaries to $25,000 after taxes.

Twenty-three brigadier generals were nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to the rank of major general. They included Claire L. Chennault, commanding the 14th Air Force in China, and Clayton L. Bissell, commanding the 10th Air Force in the India-Burma area.

Criticizing Government administration of food problems as "sloppy" and inadequate, Clarence Francis, President of General Foods Corporation, told the Senate Banking Committee that a separate agency was needed to look out for food interests of civilians.

The Senate completed legislative action on a $4,300,000,000 supplemental naval appropriation bill carrying funds for operation of the fleet and shore establishments for the rest of the current fiscal year. In addition to a $3,850,000,000 cash appropriation, the bill carries about $450,000,000 in contractural authority for a world-wide drydock system and various public works.

George Sylvester Viereck has pleaded innocent to six counts of a new Federal indictment charging violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The original indictment, quashed by the Supreme Court after Mr. Viereck had been convicted under it a year ago, has been dismissed by the Department of Justice.

Veterans' pension laws have been extended in a bill signed by President Roosevelt to provide rehabilitation training in a course of up to four years for those disabled in this war. A revolving fund of $500,000 is provided for making allowances to individual veterans.

Antisabotage legislation proposed to tighten existing laws has been postponed indefinitely by the House, on the ground that measures asked by the Justice Department are too broad and might endanger the constitutional rights of citizens.

Orient: Chinese Women 18-45 Being Conscripted

Chinese women between the ages of 18 and 45 are to be conscripted for the auxiliary services, this being the first conscription of women in Chinese history.

Best film of 1942 in Japan is a motion picture of the Pearl Harbor attack, chosen for its merits in depicting the successes which have resulted from constant training and brought Japanese warriors "to be one and incomparable."

Middle East: Turkish Ports to Be Improved

A British-Turkish agreement on improvement of Turkish ports has been concluded, according to a Columbia Broadcasting System report, the agreement specifying new construction in the harbors of Alexandrette and Mersin.

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Weather Predictions

Somewhat Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:31 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:06 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 7:32 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:07 a. m.

'A' Carders Paying High For Driving

Boston Club finds they're spending from 20 to 30 cents a mile to operate under present ration.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thumbing over the records of what it costs the automobile owner in taxes, garaging, insurance, upkeep and special fees to get his car on the road, the Boston Automobile Club today estimated that "A" card holders were paying from 20 to 30 cents a mile to operate their cars under rationing restrictions of 1½ gallons of gasoline per week.

On this premise, the Club announced that it had called a mass meeting of all affiliated agencies of the American Automobile Association in New England to be held in the Hotel Statler, April 5th, to help avoid what the Club declared might very well prove "a serious crisis in transportation on the home front."

The meeting will concentrate on the plight of "A" card holders, said to be paying more than $200 a year to travel a little over 1,000 miles under rationing allotments. At the same time the Club will attempt to force the issue of linking New England in with projected fuel pipe lines now under construction to Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Between now and the meeting, the Club is watching local rationing boards to see whether they are basing supplemental gas allotments to "B" and "C" card holders solely upon occupational needs for automobile transportation, or whether they are taking into consideration the "essential" needs of average families.

As for the "A" card holder, he is being given tickets by the government to cover some 1,000 miles a year, in exchange for which he will pay an average of $10 in excise taxes, $2 for driving license, $3 to $4.50 for registration, $46.60 for adequate insurance coverage, $5 for Federal use stamp, $3 to $5 for battery recharging, $.75 for tire checkings, $100 for depreciation, $3 to $4 for anti-freezes, about $15 for gasoline and $2.50 to $4 for oil changes and greasings.

These figures represent a flat minimum of $188.85 to $194.85 that the "A" card holder must spend on his car. If he keep his car in a public garage, these costs increase from $90 to $144 a year. Repairs are all extra, and who doesn't have repairs? To the Boston driver, the insurance costs are higher than the minimum figures. Washing, polishing, towings, and all incidentals are added costs.

British Retain Wedge in Mareth Line; Meat Ration Tied to 'Black Mart' Curb; Attack on U.S. Food Hoarding Goes On

Millions of pounds said to be in warehouses of Massachusetts as releases are ordered.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Millions of pounds of "Government-hoarded" food remained in Massachusetts warehouses today, as controversy continued over what shall be done with the huge stocks now ordered released by Washington. A total of 29,000,000 pounds is reported stored in various parts of the country.

Developments today included a statement from John H. Sullivan, State Supervisor, Food Distribution Administration, that "surplus" commodities would be diverted into civilian trade channels and to the armed forces, "just as soon as the mechanics of listing, packing, and delivering it to shipping centers can be accomplished." This, he added, "may be today, tomorrow—or next week."

Mr. Sullivan also stated that, as long ago as last December, before general food rationing began, when the Government ordered the liquidation of the WPA, steps were taken toward the liquidation of many of the so-called "surplus" commodities. This distributing process, he added, will, according to plans, cease functioning about June 30, at the close of the school year.

Meantime, fresh attacks on the Government's food storage program were launched today by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations. "If plans were under way to liquidate these stocks, as the Federal Administrator contends," he said, "why did the State Public Welfare Department, as late as last week, go before the Ways and Means Committee and say that the appropriation of $285,000 a year for two years was necessary to carry on the program?"

Arthur T. Roth, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, had the apparent answer to this question when he stated today that, as a matter of fact, the $285,000 figure was "out of proportion to present needs," and that an appropriation of about $100,000 would be nearer the proper amount.

However, he added that "the Federal Government cannot take away this 'surplus' food unless it

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Success of point-price program depends on elimination of illegal food deals.

Food for Freedom
Third Article in a Series

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Point rationing of meat and certain dairy products announced for March 29 has considerable significance for the American food outlook in several respects.

In the first place, point rationing of meat, to be successful, will require that Washington take effective steps to clear up the present "black market" in meat. This market threatens to grow until either it destroys the new system of food control in its infancy or is itself destroyed in some way by Washington, the trade, and the public.

"Black market" meat is not illegally sold but only illegally priced. It is not a market in illegal goods but an illegal market in goods. Only the prices are illegal—not the meat, with few but growing exceptions.

'Black Market' Broad

The public has little realization of either the extent or the nature of the "black market." Already it extends throughout almost the length and breadth of the meat industry. It is by no means confined to meat slaughtered by farmers or by lawbreakers secretly in the night, but includes a growing proportion of the meat that has always heretofore moved in regular commercial channels and even now appears to do so. Practically everybody in the meat business from packers down to the corner butcher is wittingly or unwittingly involved, and some industries, like sausage making, practically have to use "black market" meat or close up shop.

The reason for the market is the huge excess of demand over supply, together with price control. Many packers, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers cannot get anywhere near the amount of meat they could sell. In the ordinary peacetime ups and downs of the meat market, this is taken care of by competitive pricing—the meat goes to those who can pay for it.

But with price control, many more buyers can pay the controlled price than can be satisfied. Hence farmers and slaughterers have to allocate their meat as fairly as possible but on a somewhat arbitrary basis, and some buyers can't get any. So employees of the buyers make offside deals with employees of the sellers, adding substantial consideration in disguised form which do not show up in the actual bills of sale, so that the meat appears to be moving within the price ceiling but actually is going for a considerably higer price.

How Housewife Gets It

Then when the meat arrives at the butcher shop it is sold to the housewife more or less sight unseen, unweighed, and perhaps wrapped in brown paper—and she thinks she is fortunate and does not realize she is buying "black market" meat. She cannot be sure

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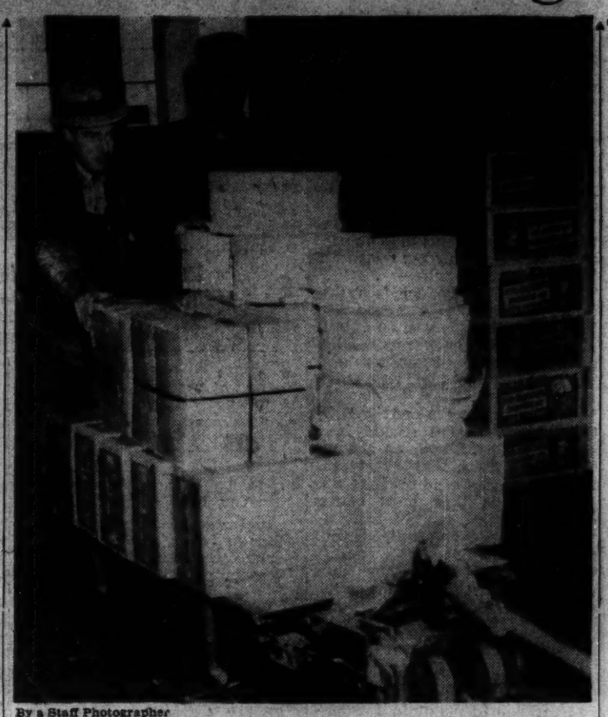

By a Staff Photographer

Federal 'Hoard' Heads for Consumer

Shown here moving part of the more than 6,000,000 pounds of "surplus" foods stored in a Boston warehouse are Stephen L. Dooley and Walter Graves. Part of the stock consisted of 175,000 pounds of cheese, some of which is shown on the truck. The Government has ordered this food diverted to civilian channels and to the armed forces.

Where Is the Luftwaffe? Gasoline Shortage a Clue

Recently returned from a year's tour of duty in the Middle East and with the British Eighth Army, Mr. Stevens is able to discuss the lessening power of the German Air Force with the authority that only first-hand observation can bring.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The mystery of the missing Messerschmitts or "Where is the Luftwaffe?" is, next to Hitler's present whereabouts, if any, the chief topic of current speculation.

Ever since the air blitz failed in its appointed task to blast Great Britain from the war the German Air Force has never again equaled the same heights of sustained intensity. It has been spasmodic, inconsistent and weak compared with the rapid crescendo of United Nations air power.

This applies particularly to the chief air offensive weapon—the bomber. Even though for many months last year German airdromes were within a quarter of an hour flying range of Moscow, air damage to the Soviet Capital was slight compared with London and other English cities and towns.

Gesture Toward Arabs

In the Middle East, Luftwaffe under Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring has never given General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's ground forces anything approaching air support. Last summer, when the Axis advanced to El Alamein, German air bases were within half an hour of Cairo and less than an hour from Suez.

The Germans avoided bombing Cairo, presumably because it is the second holiest city of the Moslem world and they are hoping to win over the Arabs. But adjoining Cairo were vast military camps, stores, workshops, railway yards, and particularly the Heliopolis Airport, Royal Air Force main base in the Middle East—a vast city with acres of barracks, hangars and workshops.

The Nazis occasionally dropped bombs on Heliopolis but never in sufficient force to do any vital damage. As for Suez—that vulnerable bottleneck through which all supplies for the British Eighth Army as well as other Middle East sectors had to pass—a few times during the summer a stray Junkers 88 or Heinkel 111 would scatter missiles around ships riding at anchor offshore.

Nazis Cautious

Consequently, the Eighth Army was able to re-arm and re-equip itself without serious interference from the Luftwaffe at the very time when Marshal Rommel's supply lines on land and sea were being constantly pounded by British and American bombers.

The German Fighter Command in Africa was never very aggressive. Even last June, when Marshal Rommel was advancing, RAF fighter squadrons retained the in-

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Twin American drive to sea making headway —Nazi airmen found 'discouraged.'

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The British retain their foothold in the main defenses of the Mareth Line despite continuing strong German counterattacks.

In Central Tunisia, the British column which wheeled around the left end of the fortified zone is still believed to hold the initiative against powerful German mobile units and to have fought its way to within eight miles of the Axis air base at El Hamma, although there was no mention of it in today's Allied communiqué.

Both forks of General Patton's American drive to the sea from the Gafsa sector also appear to be making progress. The northernmost column is shelling Mezzouna airfield, only 22 miles from the coast, with long-range 155-mm. guns, and the second advancing group has repulsed new heavy attacks by Axis armor just east of El Guetar.

One Associated Press correspondent in a front-line dispatch says plainly that the Allied offensive is not going as well as was expected and that Marshal Rommel's forces have been inflicting heavy punishment both on the southern and central fronts.

But there is no basis for discouragement in the general situation. As a military authority in London said: "The enemy has been working for months to strengthen the Mareth Line. It took us nine days to get through at El Alamein and I don't think we need to weep over our present difficulties."

The Allied strategic master plan, moreover, is proving itself extremely effective in that the converging attacks by American forces and the British Eighth Army have forced Marshal Rommel to divide his armor into at least four units. If it were not for General Patton's Americans, the Axis chieftain would be able to devote his entire strength and attention to General Montgomery in the Mareth Line.

Another fact of greater significance than the momentary fluctuations of battle is the reported discouragement of the German Air Force. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters quotes captured pilots as saying the overwhelming superiority of the Allies in the air has taken the heart out of Hitler's inadequately trained airmen. A first-hand picture of the extent of this superiority is told elsewhere in these columns.

There is little to report from either Russia or the Far East.

In Russia, the Soviets tell of new gains in a three-forked drive against Smolensk, and German attacks on the Kharkov front appear to have slackened considerably.

In the Orient, Allied aircraft staged another extremely heavy raid on Japanese positions in the Mubo area of New Guinea.

Roosevelt Appoints Davis War Food Administrator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Tackling confusion in the home front food picture, President Roosevelt today named Chester C. Davis, President of the Federal Reserve bank at St. Louis, to head a new administration of Food Production and Distribution in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Davis, the President said, will have charge of all food production and distribution activities of the Department. Just what his relationship will be to the present Food Administrator, Claude R. Wickard, was not immediately made clear. Mr. Wickard, according to the White House statement, will continue as a member of the War Production Board, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Combined Food Board, and "other committees which now consume a large portion of his time and prevent his giving to the administration of operation activities the time he would like to devote to such administration."

This move to centralize the problem of handling wartime food production, distribution, and pricing followed shortly after a blunt warning to Congress by Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, that increases in prices of farm commodities that would result from Congressional approval of the Bankhead and Pace bills would completely break down the Administration's wage and price program.

Equal Powers

Mr. Davis is reported to have as War Food Administrator equal powers with Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization.

The new food agency would take over food powers and functions of the Agriculture Department, the OPA, and the Office of Economic Stabilization.

In letters to congressional leaders, Mr. Brown today said that the twin Pace and Bankhead bills readjusting farm parity would raise the retail price of foods between 17 and 18 per cent, increase the annual food budget of consumers by $3,700,000,000, and the cost of government an additional $1,250,000,000 a year.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is freely predicted, will veto the Pace and Bankhead bills as they reach him. Whether the revolting Congress will override his veto remains to be seen.

Majorities Weaken Veto Power

Votes on the bills in the Congress so far have given majorities larger than the two-thirds necessary to override a veto.

Congress also yesterday repealed the President's limit of $25,000 on all salaries, after taxes, in a rider to a bill raising the national debt limit. The Senate passed the measure 73 to 4, and the House 297 to 46, and it is not thought likely Mr. Roosevelt will veto.

Mr. Roosevelt's opponents skillfully prevented the direct issue of the salary limitation order coming to a vote, since the rider was carried along on the larger measure, and Mr. Roosevelt cannot veto one without the other. The results would have been substantially the same, however, it is believed, if the direct issue had been submitted to Congress in its present mood.

The second rebuff dealing with the farm issue was administered along almost identical lines, involving the same charge that Mr. Roosevelt exceeded his authority in attempting to include farm benefit payments in calculating ceilings fixed by OPA on food products.

Also Part of Program

Like the salary stabilization order, this was also part of the Roosevelt stabilization program, which now seems to be cracking under repeated Congressional assaults backed by large majorities.

On the farm parity measure, two bills are pending, as follows:

The House yesterday passed the Steagall bill, 149 to 40, which is the counterpart of the Bankhead bill, which has already passed the Senate, 78 to 2.

The other bill is the Pace bill, which has already passed the House and has been reported out favorably by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Mr. Brown declared that the

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Danes Prick Balloon of Nazi Prestige

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two million Danes at the polls yesterday shattered the whole laboriously erected fabric of Nazi-ism's claim to moral and ideological validity.

Berlin made the fatal mistake of allowing an election in a country occupied by the German Army. The Nazis had to allow it to maintain the fiction that Denmark is merely under military occupation but still politically sovereign. The result: Naziism sustained a net loss of 350,000 votes.

That was the difference between the increase of slightly more than 12,000 votes for the Nazi Party ticket and 362,000 votes for the Government ticket. It meant that after three years of occupation, the Nazis had, either by blandishment or intimidation, added 12,000 votes to the 31,000 they polled in 1939. But the five parties which united behind the Danish Government added 350,000 to the number they polled in 1939 to give them a grand total of nearly 2,000,000 votes.

500-to-1 Ratio

Stated differently, Denmark voted roughly 2,000,000 to 40,000 against Naziism after having lived with it for three years.

This is important in itself. It is doubly important because Denmark is the only country under German military control which has the slightest reason to feel kindly toward Naziism. Hitler has carefully put his best possible foot on Denmark. Elsewhere he has stomped in his dominant rage. Elsewhere he has conquered and then plundered without the slightest regard for local feeling. Elsewhere he has let his interests and his passions go unchecked.

But in Denmark it has been different. Berlin knew in advance of conquest that there would be no resistance in Denmark simply because Denmark had no army that could resist. It had long since abandoned any thought of attempting an impossible stand against its colossal armed neighbor to the south. It relied on its own physical helplessness to protect it. Therefore, Berlin decided that Denmark offered the one chance available to produce an example of the merits of submission rather than resistance.

King Christian X
Ruler of Denmark

Nazi Course of Conquest

As Hitler and his lieutenants plotted the course of conquest, they planned a number of appeals to terror. They destroyed Warsaw and made a film of it which they promptly exhibited throughout every still neutral capital of Europe. Then they went into Denmark and meticulously avoided the outward appearance of either terror or exploitation or dictation.

Germans suffered more humiliation in Denmark from the first moment of entry than in any other occupied country. Others temporized and others tried appeasement as long as they could cling to false hopes. But the Danes from the first moment felt that Germany had committed an unwarranted injustice, and Danes showed it by their behavior. German soldiers were ignored on the streets and German officers and diplomats

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North Africa:

Nazi Counterattacks Erase Allied Gains

Dispatches direct from Allied headquarters in North Africa said strong resistance and rigorous counterattacks by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces had prevented further major Allied gains for the time being and, in some cases, had wiped out advances achieved a few days earlier.

Advices from the Southern Tunisian front late Wednesday night confirmed Prime Minister Churchill's declaration that German counterassaults had partially wiped out the advances made by the British Eighth Army in driving a wedge into the upper end of the Mareth Line.

In sight of the battling ground troops, British and American light bombers hammered important Axis

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Counters Swept Clean As Rush for Meat Opens

Frantic buying of meats for the final week end before rationing crowded the aisles of Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets today as shoppers pushed and shoved in their endeavor to reach counters before every last scrap of meat was gone. Nothing to compare with today's throngs, even during the height of pre-holiday shopping in the "fat" years of the past, had ever been seen by the marketmen.

With shortages apparent in every stall, many were forced to close down until Saturday for lack of supplies, and others hung up "Sold Out" and "No Meat" signs.

Earlier, Kenneth B. Backman, Price Administrator for New England, had said that if consumers were not thrown into a panic, he believed the public could count on "some meat for all."

His statement that "meat will be sold in the normal manner through Saturday and will be sold again beginning Monday morning by use of the red stamps in Ration Book 2" brought relief to consumers and dealers who alike had vigorously opposed the suggestion, made earlier by State Conservator Thomas F. Sullivan, that meat sales be frozen for two weeks to permit building of stocks. Mr. Backman admitted that for about two weeks we could expect a scarcity of meats, but added that, with public cooperation, this should not assume the proportions of anything like a famine.

Office of Price Administration spokesmen in Washington said that freezing of meat and cheese was impractical because of the perishable nature of these products.

This very perishableness also led the OPA to say that changes in the point values, which might be found justifiable after the ration plan got well under way, would be made quickly. "While the first point values under the new program have been set with the most careful regard to supply and consumer preferences," the statement said, "It is not possible to gauge these and other factors in advance with absolute accuracy. Adjustments will be made whenever they are indicated to be necessary by actual operations under the program."

To permit individual butchers to stimulate sales of slow-moving items which might spoil if held too long, OPA has authorized them to cut point values in such special circumstances, it was learned.

Consumers were asking today whether a butcher's unwillingness to trim his cuts in a normal way would not seriously limit the amount of actual meat they got for their ration points. OPA's answer was that rationing, ideally, was designed to tend toward producing a surplus. This would lead to a situation where "meats would be hunting for points" and competition would then force butchers to trim their wares to get as large a share as possible of the consumers' trade.

Restaurants also will be limited by a point system of food rationing, beginning Monday. A mathematical formula has been worked out to govern their buying, however. It requires two calculations. First the number of persons served during December last year is multiplied by .93. Then the point value of meats and other products used last December is reduced by 25 per cent. Whichever of these two calculations works out to the less number of points is to be used as the allotment for the restaurant for one month.

Because this system is rather complex, OPA has arranged that local ration boards will be able to give out emergency point allotments to carry restaurants over until they can get their regular allotment settled.

Wholesalers were advised by OPA today, in the second in a series of five releases on the rationing program, that during the first two weeks of the meats and fats rationing they must collect ration currency for all sales to "anyone other than a retailer, processer, producer, or another wholesaler." But otherwise they were to conduct their business "as usual" until April 11, when they would start paying points for purchases and collecting points for sales.

The two-week "point holiday," OPA says, will permit wholesaler and retailer to maintain inventories and the retailer to acquire a working capital of ration currency.

Evaporated Milk 'Hoarded' by U. S.

By a Staff Photographer

Part of Huge Federally-Owned Food Stocks Stored in Bay State

J. J. Rutherford, Supervisor of the warehouse, is shown with part of the 2,473,757 pounds of evaporated milk now stored by the United States Government in a Massachusetts warehouse, and soon to be released into civilian channels and for the armed forces.

U. S. Hoarding Of Food Still Under Attack

Continued from Page 1

is proved that its handling has been mismanaged, or that it has spoiled while under our supervision. We signed a contract with the Agricultural Marketing Administration to accept all food surpluses sent here, and to administer it in proper channels. This we have done, accepting all the foodstuffs that the Federal Government has sent in," he added. "As a matter of fact," he continued, "most of it came before rationing began.

Didn't Know Answer

When asked about an item of some 48,402 pounds of shelled walnuts listed as in stock at one of the Federal warehouses—a high-priced commodity which might be considered as a "luxury" for welfare purposes—Mr. Rotch confessed he didn't know the answer. "The Government sent them. And we have been taking whatever they sent," he said.

Mr. MacDonald was sharp in criticism of points, in which the Federal warehouses for surplus food stocks were located. "The Government states," he said, "that a large portion of these food stocks have been concentrated for possible use in case of an emergency, such as an air raid or an enemy bombing.

"Yet, one of the largest warehouses is located in Charlestown, only a matter of a few hundred yards from the Navy Yard. Another is located in Quincy, not more than a half-mile from the Fore River Shipyard, and the one in Springfield is about a quarter of a mile from the Springfield Arsenal—all bomb target areas."

Food Administrator Sullivan stated that liquidation of some of the surplus food stock was begun as much as a month ago. At that time, he said, "165,000 pounds of pork and beans were redonated by the Department of Public Welfare. This was followed by 161,000 pounds. And a few days ago by 375,000 pounds of evaporated milk."

Where Shipped

Asked if he would state just where this food was shipped, he added that "actually this food hasn't left the warehouses yet," since it is destined to go to the armed forces, and shipment will be made when ordered by the Army.

Mr. Sullivan, when queried with regard to the item of some 40,000 pounds of shelled walnuts, said that these were received some months ago, possibly as long ago as two years, and were purchased by the Government when there was a question of maintaining the growers.

He added that, as liquidation progressed, it was planned to close most of the 26 warehouses in the State, leaving only three open at such centrally located points as Springfield, Worcester, and Boston.

Attesting to the way in which the Government has handled certain food problems, Mr. MacDonald quoted reliable witnesses to the effect that "last summer the Federal Government ordered from Massachusetts farmers great quantities of surplus apples, which were to be given to school lunch projects.

"The specifications were that the minimum size of the apples was to be 2¼ inches. The summer of 1942 was unusually good for apples," he said, "and they grew much larger than usual. The farmers packed their crates with these large apples at the same price and sent them to Ayer for shipment. One day, an interpretation of the specifications was received to the effect that at least one of the apples had to be exactly 2¼ inches in diameter; the rest could be larger.

Already Loaded

"When this interpretation was received at Ayer," Mr. MacDonald said, "three cars were on the tracks there and already loaded with 540 cases each. The farmers had to get some 1,600 odd apples, exactly 2¼ inches in diameter, break into each of the 1,600-odd cases already loaded in the cars, to say nothing of the cases they had already packed on their farms, and insert one of these 2¼-inch apples in each case.

"Now, don't disbelieve this," he added. "It is true, and, in fact, only about half the story."

Turning to stocks of so-called "surplus" food stored in some of the State's warehouses, Mr. MacDonald said, "The people in Quincy are bewildered by the huge stocks there. There are only 25 relief cases in the city and about 60 or 70 in the area served by this warehouse. There are, among other thing, some 30 tons of flour stored in that warehouse, and they just don't know what to do with it.

"If such stocks are for emergency purposes, in case of disasters, why is it necessary to withhold from civilian use now, when rationing is in effect, such items as pork and beans, canned tomatoes, and other commodities having high point values. It seems to me that an adequate menu for emergency needs could be made up of low-point-value items."

Electrician at Grove Says He Lacked License

Raymond Baer, as a State witness in the Cocoanut Grove case, testified today in Superior Court that he installed and repaired electrical circuits in the Melody Lounge area in 1940 without a State electrician's license.

Saying he also did work at the Grove as late as last November, the witness, who said that at present he is a ship fitter, testified that his work was not supervised by anyone who held a license. He said he was hired by Barnett Welansky, one of the three executives now on trial, and was paid by Mrs. Rose Ponzi of the club staff.

Frank H. Kelly, inspector for the Wire Division of the Boston Fire Department, testified previously that his inspection of the Cocoanut Grove fire ruins led him to conclude that there was no defective wiring and that all fuses blown in the Melody Lounge were blown as a result of fire.

Mr. Kelly made this testimony under crossexamination by Herbert F. Callahan, counsel for Barnett Welansky.

Expert Opinion

The testimony was given as his expert opinion as an electrician that intense heat will blow a fuse. He further added that all covered wires showed evidence of having been burned from the outside rather than from the inside.

Blown fuses as well as good fuses from the Grove were admitted in Superior Court as evidence in support of the State's contention that illegal and defective wiring was a major cause of the manslaughter charge on which three executives of the club are on trial.

Mr. Kelly, identified more than two score of the fuses which were admitted by Judge Joseph L. Hurley over objection of defense counsel for Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, and Jacob Goldfine.

Mr. Kelley testified he had made notes on the various types of fuses which he picked up on Nov. 30, the second day after the fire, and told the court he assumed the notations on the envelopes containing the fuses were correct. He said some fuses were tested and some of the notations were made in his presence by his immediate superior, Superintendent Bernard Whelan of the Fire Division, who yesterday preceded him on the stand.

Tells of Letter to Grove

Mr. Whelan had testified that three weeks before the fire he wrote a letter to the Cocoanut Grove management saying wire installations had been made without a permit. A second letter was dispatched on Nov. 17, he said, by Acting Superintendent Leo F. Murphy.

Today Mr. Kelly said he had made the inspections on which the two letters were based. After his mid-November visit to the premises, he said he did not return until after the fire, and no testimony in court has indicated whether anything further was done as a result of the letters.

Six main cartridge-type fuses, which were admitted as evidence, were not blown, while 15 of 23 fuses picked up in the Melody Lounge were blown, Mr. Kelly said.

Only 22 of these 23 fuses were introduced today, as the witness explained he did not know where the other one was. He had said he had made notes in a notebook as to having picked up all 23 in the Melody Lounge, where other witnesses had testified of first seeing flames. The fuses which he picked up were put in his pocket, he said, and later were indexed at Fire Headquarters, where he assumed they were correctly identified.

Yesterday, Mr. Whelan under crossexamination testified he had found no defective wiring in the Melody Lounge and that he had found no evidence that the fire was started by defective wiring.

54 Arsenal Men Praised On Attendance

War Activities in New England

Perfect attendance records for 54 workers at the Watertown Arsenal during 1942 were announced today, showing they had taken no sick leave or annual leave and were not late once during the year.

"Every extra hour of production," said Col. John Mather, commanding officer, in praising the workers, "means more guns at the fighting fronts and more lives that will be saved" through an earlier victory.

Babson in Blue

A new unit of the Navy Supply Corps School, under command of the headquarters at Harvard University, will open at Babson Institute of Business Administration, at Wellesley, on April 12, the First Naval District announced today.

The first class of some 250 commissioned officers as Supply Corps Specialists will initiate the intensive 30-day course. Succeeding classes, mostly of men entering the service direct from civilian life, will enter the school every five weeks.

Instructors will be assigned from the Supply School at Harvad. The entire dormitory facilities of the Institute are being made available for the new unit, with kitchen and dining provisions being expanded to care for Navy personnel.

For many years prior to the war, Supply Officers were sent to the Institute for training, and the Institute, through its president, Dr. Carl D. Smith, has indicated much gratification at being designated a branch school for a larger number of officers.

Babson's regular program of instruction for civilian students, Dr. Smith pointed out, will continue under the direction of the Institute's faculty. Special housing accommodations are being provided for these students.

Chemical Salvage

In two years, the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District has salvaged 800,000 pounds of canvas, cotton webbing, felt, paper, and metal, the First Service Command disclosed today.

Sale of the salvaged material has netted $15,650. More than 1,300,000 pounds are expected to be the total salvage of the program by the end of the year.

The District collects every scrap trimmed from gas masks and other chemical warfare equipment manufactured in New England and sells it to junk dealers.

Salvage is sorted according to type and accumulated in 50,000-pound lots. Once every 45 days, notices are sent to scrap dealers who then examine the salvage and negotiate sales with sealed bids. Proceeds "make their way back into the war effort," the announcement said.

'Launch' Waves

Seventy New England women, the majority from Massachusetts, are scheduled to leave South Station tomorrow morning for Hunter College in New York City, to begin their preliminary training as enlisted Waves. As apprentice seamen, they will study for various ratings.

New England Assured of Milk But It May Soon Cost More

Food Problems in New England

Assurances of ample supplies of milk for New England households were coupled with proposals that a 10 or 15 per cent increase in milk prices would not be out of line, due to increased production costs, at the Wartime Management Conference of the Association of New England Milk Dealers at the Hotel Lenox yesterday.

Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture and Chairman of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, declared that in view of a 20 per cent rise in the cost of the usual necessaries of life since Pearl Harbor, he regarded as equitable the proposed rise of from 10 to 15 per cent, or about two cents a quart in the retail price of milk.

Acceleration of the demand for milk was forcast by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Market Administrator, who pointed out that it was now being sought by housewives as a substitute for scarce foods, such as tea, coffee, meat, and other dairy products. Despite this increased demand, he added, no milk shotrage exists, or is likely to occur in the New England area, if present rates of production are maintained.

No Freeze on Meats

An emphatic statement that no freeze of meat sales is contemplated in connection with the introduction of the meats and fats rationing program next Monday was issued yesterday by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator, Office of Price Administration.

"Meat will be sold in the normal manner through Saturday and will be sold again beginning next Monday morning by use of the red stamps in Ration Book 2," Mr. Backman said.

"We all know that meat supplies will be tight for the next two or three weeks, but if consumers aren't thrown into a panic, we can stretch what supply we have so that there will be some meats for all," he advised.

Meat Freeze Opposed

"Col. Thomas F. Sullivan's request for a freezing of meat supplies for a two weeks' period was most unfortunate and unsound," stated Mr. McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' & Provision Dealers' Association, yesterday. "Thousands of pounds of meat stocks would have to be destroyed if such a disastrous freeze went into effect.

"Meat storage facilities are packed to the roof with government purchases of meat. Chicago houses, alone, had 722,000,000 pounds of meat stored in January," he said, "with more being packed away each day. A stoppage of the flow of meat, meager as it has been, would mean a colossal waster of meat that could not be stored, at a time when families desperately need a share of the availble supply.

"The suggestion also ignores the basic fact that a larger than usual proportion of meat is being processed into prepared meats such as frankfurters, sausages, and luncheon meats. These processed meats shrink and spoil very rapidly if they are not sold quickly."

Seed Potatoes Limited

Prohibition of sales of seed potatoes by retail stores for any purpose other than planting, was announced today by the Office of Price Administration as a further step in its attack on the "black market" which had sprung up in this commodity.

Simultaneously, OPA provided that seed potatoes must be tagged as such in sales at retail and cannot be sold by retailers in quantities of less than 50 pounds.

Soapless Soap

A new type of "soapless soap," which makes water "wetter," is now being used for laundering clothes by American soldiers and sailors on fighting fronts all over the world, according to the Office of War Information.

Washday in the Army and the Navy is vastly different from the customary domestic Monday washday.

Clothing has to be laundered at odd places and at odd moments. Sailors depend wholly on salt water for washing clothes. Army mobile laundry units servicing men at the fighting fronts must depend on whatever type of water is available.

Most soaps do not "suds up" in salt or hard water. Combining with dissolved minerals in this water they form greasy curds which leave rings around bathtubs or grime in laundering clothes.

Faced with the problem of keeping clothes clean, the specifications branch of the War Production Board Conservation Division and the chemical industry, working with the Army and the Navy, developed the "soapless soap."

As with many other inventions and discoveries, theses new "all-water" soaps will not be available in quantity for civilian use for the duration of the war.

Connecticut Women Urged To Join in the War Effort

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25—Spurred by a visit from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Connecticut's plan to recruit more womanpower for the war effort held the center of attention this week. Throughout the State women are being called to jobs in defense factories and being urged to give their help to farmers. Industry, to date, has had more success than agriculture in attracting women workers.

Mrs. Roosevelt came to Hartford to speak at a rally launching the Hartford Neighborhood Plan, under which several thousand women will call on their neighbors to urge that, if possible, they take part-time or full-time jobs for the duration of the war. The "tell-a-woman" program, it is being called by Mrs. Robert F. Gadd, its sponsor, and she counts on the Neighborhood Plan to bring the story of Hartford's critical need of workers to the attention of Hartford's women thoroughly and effectively.

Mrs. Roosevelt urged her Hartford audience to develop "the spirit which makes the home front a battlefront" and told of her observations of British women in war work.

The day after her Hartford stop, Mrs. Roosevelt visited the University of Connecticut at Storrs to see the girls in training for farm work as members of the Connecticut Land Army. The women of Britain, she told the students at Storrs, have taken the places of their men in farm work to such an extent that there is scarcely a man of army age now working on a farm, unless he is a serviceman sent back for disability.

Mrs. Roosevelt visited the dairy barn and the poultry houses and chatted with seven girls who are taking training for farm jobs. The group is the third to take the course, which lasts two weeks. Several girls have gone to farm work, but the number of applicants continues small and Mrs. Roosevelt's visit is counted on to stimulate interest in the course.

Emblem for Farmers

A Connecticut woman, Mrs. Philip Jones of Shelton, is being given credit for the idea of a special emblem to be worn by young men who stay at home to do farm work while others of their age go into the armed services. Mrs. Jones is mother of the family singled out last year for the Gimbel award for a family typical of America's war effort. Mr. Jones is a farmer. His wife is active in Farm Bureau and women's organizations. One son is in the Army, one at home on the farm. One girl is in college and one in high school.

Mrs. Jones, invited to the Gimbel dinner in Philadelphia this year, voiced her idea that an emblem should be awarded to boys on the farm to show that they were doing necessary war work. The United States Department of Agriculture has announced that it is designing such an emblem.

The insignia idea has caught on with the Selective Service in Connecticut also. State Director John F. Robinson said this week that special lapel pins are being awarded to members of local draft boards throughout the State to identify them as "Soldiers of the Home Front."

War Council

Connecticut's new War Council, successor to the Defense Council that started the civilian defense program of the State, was appointed this week by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin and organized for its new duties. Wesley A. Sturges, former law professor at Yale, who has been director of the Defense Council, continues as director of the War Council. There are 43 men and women on the Council.

A program embracing all civilian defense activities and a wide range of war-related effort will be mapped.

C. I. O. Officer Hits Fees For Cashing Pay Checks

Decrying conditions where barrooms and taverns cash checks for war workers who frequently remain to do some drinking, Sidney Grant, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, today favored a proposal that employees be paid in cash.

Mr. Grant appeared before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries, which was holding a hearing on a bill filed by Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland

Declaring that banks have a "profitable racket" in charging a minimum of 10 cents for cashing checks of workers, Senator Olson said: "With a charge of 10 cents for cashing checks, that amounts to $5.20 a year, and when you think of the thousands of workers in Massachusetts this sum runs into the millions."

Senator Olson's bill provides that employees be paid by cash and the pay envelope shall bear the name of the employee, his Social Security number, his gross wage, deductions for Social Security, unemployment compensations, and the net weekly wage.

The Ashland Senator said that one war plant on the South Shore, employing 48,000 workers, had arranged with local banks to keep open to cash checks. He said even State employees in his district are assessed a minimum of 10 cents, while soldiers with Federal payroll checks are charged 15 to 30 cents.

"I have talked with the Attorney General's office and the State Bank Commissioner and apparently this type of hold-up is legal."

Mr. Grant, who termed it an "unhealthy situation," cited instances where tobacco and variety stores near war plants existed on cashing checks. The burden should be placed on the employer to pay in cash, he contended.

Opposition to the bill was recorded by George H. Fernald, of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and Frederick W. Bliss of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

U. S. Income Tax Credit Hit

Unless Federal income tax payments are eliminated in figuring State income taxes Massachusetts is "kissing $4,000,000 good-bye," Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, told the Legislative Committee on Taxation today.

Continuation of this credit given to Massachusetts income taxpayers "is actually affecting the financial stability of our cities and towns," Mr. Long said.

It is a question, he said. whether certain classes of taxpayers in Massachusetts will pay all their taxes to the Federal Government or whether they will pay part to the Federal Government or part to the State.

"The right of the State to tax is threatened," the Commissioner explained as he urged passage of legislation eliminating present credit allowed for taxes paid the Federal Government.

If the present credit is maintained, Mr. Long said, "you will be sweeping out in wholesale masses the taxpayer paying the States $7.50 to $15 on their earned income."

Daniel Bloomfield, representing the Boston Retail Trade Board, filed a brief in opposition to the bill.

Slice of Nazi U-Boat 'Captured'

When the United States Coast Guard cutter Campbell rammed and sunk a German submarine in the North Atlantic, a piece of the U-boat remained inside of the cutter.

This was disclosed by Roger Morin of Dorchester, Storekeeper, 1st class, one of the crew of the Campbell when it engaged in its spectacular combat with a nest of submarines following a convoy of merchant ships, depth-bombing five and ramming a sixth undersea craft. He is today enjoying a short leave at his home.

"After we hit, the submarine slid down our full length, parallel with us and below us, so that I could look right down onto her conning tower," he said. "She ripped a long slice into our hull, leaving inside of us a piece of her equipment that looked like part of a hydroplane. It was about four feet long and weighed about 75 pounds. It had been welded once."

Describing the exciting episode he said in part: "Everyone was calm, although we were tired from the constant alerts. We were a bit crowded, too, and we had shared our gear with 49 survivors of a torpedoed Norwegian craft. We had picked up the Norwegians sometime previously, and they were old hands at being victims of Nazi torpedoes."

Commodities Found Stored as 'Surplus'

The following is a list of surplus Government-owned foods held in Massachusetts warehouses as of March 1:

Commodity	Total Available Lbs.
Apples	89,207
Dried Beans	555,317
Wheat Cereal	148,339
Corn Meal	153,055
Graham Flour	137,705
Wheat Flour	336,327
Lard	2,440
Rolled Oats	116,470
Dried Prunes	16,949
Tangerines	2,300
Evaporated Milk	2,241,842
Blackeyed Beans	3,349
Cheese	176,226
Dehyd. Eggs	44,695
Dehyd. Milk	178,090
Dehyd. Soup	21,323
Peanut Butter	113,652
Shelled Walnuts	48,402
Canned Apples	1,930
Cd. Applesauce	142,888
Cd. Beets	59,852
Cd. Carrots	2,272
Cane Syrup	2,251
Gpfrt. Juice 18 oz	5,901
Gpfrt. Juice 46 oz	60,224
Gpfrt. S'gm'ts (Pr'e)	2,016
Gpfrt. Segments	252
Cd. Peaches	133,501
Cd. Pears	67,287
Cd. Pork & Beans	1,038,794
Cd Tomatoes 20 oz	512,256
Cd. Tomatoes 28 oz	187,483
Tomatoes Proc. Cd	1,236
Total	6,616,836
Value	$875,823.65

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat colder tonight; moderate to occasional fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Somewhat colder tonight; fresh winds along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings that are being displayed from Block Island to Portland, Maine.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:38 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Friday, 2:56 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Leonard F. Hardy

HUNTINGTON, Mass., March 25—Leonard F. Hardy, who passed on here on Tuesday, combined career in the law, politics, and the textile business.

He was appointed a member of the State Public Utilities Commission by Gov. Channing H. Cox in 1922, a post which he held until 1937.

In that year Mr. Hardy was appointed secretary of the Commission and carried on this duty until a few weeks ago.

A native of Weedsport, N. Y., and educated in New York schools, Mr. Hardy practiced law both in Springfield and Huntington over a period of 40 years. He served as selectman for 21 years in Huntington and held various other town offices. At his passing he was vice-president and director of the Huntington Textile Company and was former president of the Huntington Mills, Inc.

Mr. Hardy served in the State Legislature, first as a member of the House from 1910 to 1913, and in the Senate from 1918 to 1922.

Horns to Augment Sirens Installed

Installation of 50 electric horns on top of fire alarm boxes throughout Boston to cover "dead spots" in the local air-raid signal system has been begun by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, according to an announcement today by John J. Walsh, the Committee's Executive Director.

Appearing before the City Council's Committee on Appropriations to discuss the 1943 civilian defense budget, Mr. Walsh said difficulty of hearing the regular sirens under elevated structures such as those at Forest Hills and the North Station has been reported. The new horns will be operated from fire alarm headquarters in co-ordination with the 26 regular sirens throughout the City, he said.

The horns have a high, thin sound not unlike a whistle and can be heard about 300 to 500 feet. Mr. Walsh said he did not think sirens would ever be developed that could be heard above the sound of radios within local homes.

Dr. McEachron to Talk

Dr. Carl B. McEachron, Vice-President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, will be the principal speaker at the joint dinner meeting tonight of the Harvard, Tufts, Tech and Northeastern chapters of the American Institute of Engineers in the Commons of Northeastern University's new building.

Servicemen's File Begun at Harvard

Harvard's Phillips Brooks House recently has set up a clearing house for servicemen's addresses, and with nearly 100 addresses on file, is ready to facilitate the exchange of mail among former students and classmates in the armed forces in the United States, the University announced today.

The new organization, to be known as Contact, will file the names and service addresses of men in classes from 1943 on, and send to these men the names of Harvard men in service, the University statement said. Harvard Alumni in the vicinity who are willing to entertain the men in uniform may write to Phillips Brooks House for addresses, the statement added.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 24
2,000 gallons	1625
1,500 gallons	1248¾
1,000 gallons	832½
500 gallons	416¼

Ratshesky Will

Under the will of A. C. Ratshesky, filed today in the Suffolk Probate Court, all personal effects, together with the use of "The Birches," his Beverly estate, are given to his widow, Edith S. Ratshesky.

The will establishes a trust fund for the benefit of his widow and other members of the family and makes individual bequests to nieces, nephews, and other relatives.

Saying that he has given throughout his life to charitable and other objects of public service, the testator leaves a legacy of $50,000 to the A. C. Ratshesky Foundation, which he established in 1916 with an initial gift of $100,000.

Vacation Gas Prospects Poor

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 24

Vacation-minded motorists have started asking the Office of Price Administration about the prospects of obtaining extra gasoline this year.

They are being told that the answer is "no," unless they are able to do their vacation-traveling on "A" cards.

Unless OPA should change its present position, an "A" card holder cannot do very much traveling since he is entitled to only about 1.4 gallons a week in the eastern shortage area, and slightly less than four gallons a week elsewhere.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Charles Sterling, formerly Assistant Curator of Paintings at the Louvre, will give an illustrated lecture on "French Portraiture from Fouquet to Cezanne" at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, at 4 p. m. Free to the public.

Friday

A talk will be given on "Italian Paintings" by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Michael Karpovich will give a lecture on "Chekhov, Gorky and the Intelligentsia" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Trend to Left Expected By Costa Rican President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On the occasion of his recent good-will visit to the neighboring Republic of Panama, Dr. Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia, progressive President of mountainous Costa Rica, told a group of Latin-American newsmen that his "personal views" of what was to be expected during the "postwar readjustment period" include a "markedly leftist" trend which will be accompanied by "violence" in the event that the "masses of the workers" should be denied "legitimate reforms."

Speaking in a mild conversational tone, President Calderón Guardia seemed surprised that assembled newsmen considered this opinion to have sufficient "news value" to deserve quotation.

After making the qualification that the opinion was "personal," he obligingly went on to explain that it is because of his conviction that this trend to the "left" is inevitable that he has made social reform the cornerstone of his entire domestic policy ever since he took office as Costa Rica's President in 1939. As a matter of fact, his interest in social security is so great that he has written a book on the subject and has devoted much of his life toward the promotion of a "better distribution of the state's riches."

Social Security Program

Amplifying his statement, Costa Rica's Chief Executive went on to say that his Government has already successfully adopted a system of social security which is the most comprehensive one in existance in the world today. He remarked that he was familiar with the general characteristics of Great Britain's Beveridge Report and said that should the Churchill Government adopt its recommendations in full, it would place Britain on a slightly more comprehensive basis than Costa Rica's present-day program.

He also expressed himself as most interested to learn of the United States Resources Planning Board's social security report to President Roosevelt and said that he was looking forward to learning its details as soon as they should be released.

Pressed for the details of Costa Rica's program, President Calderón Guardia became enthusiastic and enumerated the various types of insurance provided. These included full financial protection in cases of accidents, evictions, funeral expenses, childbirth, health, unemployment and complete systems of school insurance and old-age pensions. With this program already in full operation, President Calderón Guardia said that he had no fears that his countrymen would need to resort to "violence" or the threat of it during the postwar readjustment period because their Government would have already voluntarily and completely met all of their "legitimate demands."

State Pays Most

Speaking of the method by which Costa Rica finances its social security program, the Chief Executive said that the state paid the largest percentage of the cost with the employer giving the next largest amount and the worker making the smallest contributions of all. The fact that the state makes the largest contribution places Costa Rica's entire social security program upon an unique basis.

President Calderón Guardia's fame for popularity with the "man on the street" in his own country had preceded him to Panama, where he was greeted by what amounted to a popular ovation. Demonstrating his democratic habits, he devoted several of his few free hours to a shopping tour on foot through Panama's famous market district, accompanied only by Costa Rica's Ambassador to Panama, Don Enrique Fonseca Zúñiga. He was greeted everywhere by shouts of "Viva Costa Rica," to which he genially replied. "Viva Panamá."

Just as social reform is the cornerstone of President Calderón Guardia's domestic policy, so does "Unity among the American Nations" take precedence over all other foreign policies. Addressing a special session of Panama's National Assembly and speaking of the present-day war efforts of both countries, he said:

"The hours through which we are now living are going to have great influence on the history of mankind. There is no place for indifference or for neutrality while this unequaled tragedy of despotism, crude materialism and violence holds the world in its grip. America has taken up the torch of freedom torn from European hands; her soldiers will march shoulder to shoulder with those armies which will reconquer and consolidate for all mankind the great trinity of freedoms: liberty, justice and truth.

"If it is necessary for the nations of this continent to unite their forces, it is even more necessary that Panama and Costa Rica do so—because our position in Central America, the very heart of the continent, and our closeness to the Panama Canal make us the guardians of this work which speaks so eloquently for continental security."

That these were not idle words or mere oratory is attested to by the fact that he Republic of Costa Rica was the first American nation to declare war upon Japan following the assault on Pearl Harbor. The declaration was made on Dec. 7 even before the United States had rallied from the attack sufficiently to declare the existence of a state of war.

Chile Likes Wallace

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 25 (AP)—Leaders of all political parties united today in calling Chileans to assemble Friday at the Santiago Airport to greet Vice-President Wallace of the United States who, an announcement said, is playing "an important role in bettering the conditions of the laboring classes and in bringing about a better understanding among the American nations."

Meanwhile two Argentine deputies, Eduardo Araujo and Carlos Cisneros, arrived here and said they would present Mr. Wallace a message from the Union Civica Radical, Argentina's Majority Party, extending greetings and homage to the United States.

The message expresses admiration for the United States' "sacrifices for a triumph which the noble cause demands."

Enthuiasm of the Chileans for Mr. Wallace's visit increased hourly and they are planning one of the greatest receptions ever accorded a foreign visitor. Newspapers are urging a city-wide turnout at the Stadium Sunday for an address by the Vice-President.

Special N.Y. Agency For Food Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25—Premised upon a conference with Legislative leaders on a State survey reporting a "complex multiplicity of emergency problems" confronting New York State food producers, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey on March 23 set up a special state farm agency to co-ordinate handling of the wartime food production crisis.

As outlined by the Governor, the new agency will work through the State War Council and will be made up of a board of 10 men with a director and executive secretary. In addition, it will have a transportation and a nutrition expert, and the State Department of Agriculture, the newly-formed Farm Manpower Bureau, The Farm Extension Bureau and County agencies will be represented.

The Governor revealed that he had asked H. E. Babcock, founder and head of the Grain League Federation, said to be the largest farm co-operative in the world, to either become the director of the new unit, or at least take a place on the board. He added that its entire personnel would be announced this week.

Governor Dewey said the agency would have all the powers of a state body and expressed the hope that it would be able to co-operate with federal agencies controlling various phases of the farm situation in its aim to alleviate the problems of the farmer.

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A 32 story skyscraper hotel, in the heart of the Grand Central zone, which offers an interesting environment unlike the average commercial hotel.

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UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
R. A. Whalen, Mgr.

OWNERS OF DOGS

which are three months old or over in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

License expires April 1. Application should be made immediately.

FEES FOR DOG LICENSES

Male	$2
Female	5
Spayed	2
Kennel License	
(Not in excess of 10 dogs)	25
(In excess of 10 dogs)	50

Fee in all cases to accompany application.

JOSEPH L. TIMILTY, Police Commissioner

Good Will for Good Neighbors

Associated Press

Wallace and Calderon Guardia Cheered

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace of the United States, left, on a good-will tour in Latin America, was given an enthusiastic welcome by 30,000 persons who turned out to cheer him and President Calderon Guardia of Costa Rica as they were driven from the airport to San Jose. Mr. Wallace, speaking in Spanish, addressed the Costa Rican Congress.

Wallace Urges U. S. Loans to Latin America

CALI, Colombia, March 25 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, making an overnight stop here on his air tour of Latin American countries, said last night he believed financial loans should be made to South America "in every manner possible," but should be "administered intelligently."

The statement was made in reply to a press conference question as to whether he thought loans to Latin America should be only from Government to Government, or also to private parties.

During the press conference Mr. Wallace disclosed that a project to increase exports of Colombian products to the Canal Zone and the United States is being studied.

On hand at the airport as the Vice-President arrived were Alberto Gonzalez Fernandes, Colom-Santiago Rivas Camacho, Minister of Economy; Mariano Ramos, Governor of the Department of Del Valle; Arthur Bliss Lane, American Ambassador; Ruiz Solar, the Chilean Ambassador, and Alberto Lleras Camarga, recently named Colombian Ambassador to Washington.

Home Front Is Declared in Danger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Is the United States paying enough attention to winning the war on the Home Front?

According to Joseph L. Weiner, Director of the WPB's Office of Civilian Supply, who is right in the middle of planning the war at home from the next two or three years, the answer is "no."

Looking beyond present confusion over meat and butter rationing, local transportation breakdowns and other Home Front difficulties already contributing to absenteeism in war plants, Mr. Weiner is dissatisfied with the effectiveness of government planning now going on for keeping the domestic economy at "bedrock levels."

While Mr. Weiner was advocating formation of an independent supply agency for civilians before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, eight members of the OPA's Labor Policy Committee called on Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, to advise him against breaking down price and rationing controls in his present effort to make OPA more popular with the public.

Labor Is Concerned

The labor spokesmen, representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods were especially concerned over reports that Mr. Brown might heed the food industry's request to abandon grade labeling of canned goods. Without labeling to keep standards up, price control will become "a joke," the labor leaders warned.

Because of inadequate forethought, several items on the civilian supply list will go below "bedrock levels" this year and next, Mr. Weiner warned Senators. He did not say what these items are, but in his report to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, in January, he reported that in a "number of important consumer fields, such as metals and rubber," civilian consumption is already at or near bedrock levels.

Advocating the establishment of an Independent Supply Agency for civilians holding equal authority with the armed services' supply agencies, Mr. Weiner told the Senate that "the split-up of civilian responsibilities has resulted in continual jurisdictional problems and inevitable overlaps."

Eight Want the Job

At the present time, he said, there are eight agencies vying for the job of programming the civilian portion of the national economy: Office of Civilian Supply; Office of War Utilities; Office of Defense Transportation; Office of Petroleum Administrator for War; Office of Rubber Director; Department of Agriculture; Facilities Bureau and National Housing Agency.

To show the conflicting authority, he cited the example of a farmer needing pipe fittings for his farm. If the parts are needed to repair the plumbing in his barn, the Department of Agriculture is responsible for seeing that the material is allocated for the manufacture of fittings for that purpose. If the pipe is needed for the kitchen sink in the farm home, the responsibility rests with the Office of Civilian Supply. If the fittings are needed for the farmer's truck, the Office of Defense Transportation is responsible.

Anxiety for Consumer

Mr. Weiner is not asking more than a "bedrock war basis" for civilians which he estimates are about 23 per cent less than present consumption levels.

Anxiety lest the consumer ultimately suffer from the new OPA administrator's effort to popularize the rationing and price control machinery was expressed to Mr Brown by labor spokesmen during a 45-minute interview with him yesterday.

Mrs. Philip Crowlie, new Housewife Adviser to OPA, has gone on record in favor of grade labeling as a help to the housewife.

The food industry is seeking to have the labeling regulations postponed because of the extra work involved.

REPORT ON WARTIME OPERATIONS

What we received	1942	1941
for products and services sold	$1,865,951,692	$1,622,355,922
What we did with the money		
Wages, salaries, social security, and pensions	$782,661,701	$628,275,135
Taxes—Federal, state and local	203,755,157	168,645,848
Products and services bought from others	648,401,343	579,640,279
Wear and usage of facilities	128,161,530	98,590,187
Estimated additional costs caused by war	25,000,000	25,000,000
Interest on indebtedness	6,153,392	6,033,398
Dividends on cumulative preferred stock	25,219,677	25,219,677
Dividends on common stock	34,813,008	34,813,008
Carried forward for future needs	11,785,884	56,138,390
Total	$1,865,951,692	$1,622,355,922
Steel production in net tons of ingots	30,029,950	28,963,018

FACTS WORTH NOTING:

- $783 million for workers in 1942, or 25% more than in 1941.
- $204 million to government in taxes in 1942, or 21% more than in 1941.
- No increase in dividends in 1942.
- Balance for future needs 78% less than in 1941.

Many other interesting facts are told in the Annual Report of U. S. Steel, just published. It is a production story—and a financial story—of a great war effort. The complete report will be furnished upon request. Clip and mail the coupon at the right.

MAIL THIS COUPON
to United States Steel, Department 256
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Please send me U. S. Steel's Annual Report for 1942
Name
Street
City State

UNITED STATES STEEL

OPERATING COMPANIES:

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Three Symphonic Novelties This Week—Youth Concert—Radio Programs

Works by Brazilian Composer And Two Americans Scheduled

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"Never heard a note of it," said William Howard Schuman, the composer, speaking of his music, "A Free Song," in the library of Symphony Hall last night. He could not express himself in those terms now, for he has heard the Boston Symphony men and the Harvard-Radcliffe choir of 150 voices run through the work under Dr. Koussevitzky, in preparation for its first public trials tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening.

Thus does a man who has mastered the technique of composition write things out of his head and confidently set them before a conductor to lead and before instrumentalists and vocalists to perform. As for the full score, that stands in manuscript, though executed in the handsome manner of the professional copyist; and as for the vocal score, that stands in print, published by the house of G. Schirmer of New York, with a piano reduction for accompaniment.

* * *

Rather strangely, then, the men and women of Cambridge who have been studying the choruses for some time under their own music director knew more about the sound of it when they came to town for practice with the orchestra last night than the composer himself, unless what is heard with the ear of imagination may be called sound.

Whatever that may signify, along comes in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's schedule of doings a late-season novelty, "A Free Song," Secular Cantata No. 2, to words adapted from poems of Walt Whitman. It is a patriotic song, a song to the American Flag, a song of liberty. Structurally, it takes form as a kind of solemn movement contrasted with a vivacious one; carrying out the classic plan of something contemplative followed by something triumphant, or in a general way the andante-allegro idea.

* * *

No doubt the "Free Song" will be found modern enough, yet it is built on historic foundations. Particularly this applies to the instrumental introduction to Part II, bearing the sub-title, "Song of the Banner," which is written in fugal style, the theme, or "subject," as the books term it, being announced on the bass clarinet and taken up by other solo woods and then by groups of brass and of strings until bang! goes the drum and the singers begin:

O a new song, a free song,
Low on the ground and high in the air,
Where the banner at daybreak is flapping.

Dr. Koussevitzky, not content with Mr. Schuman's contribution to the patriotic cause, is making the week still richer, presenting Aaron Copland's "A Lincoln Portrait," which amounts to a recitation with orchestral support, the text being salient passages from Lincoln's speeches, with the closing words of the Gettysburg Address as finale. The work will have its first Boston performance at this time, though it has been made generally known the radio way in a Kostelanetz program and it has been done in concert at Cincinnati.

But Dr. Koussevitzky goes further, undertaking something in the good-neighbor line. He has invited the Brazilian composer, Camargo Guarnieri, to take part in the week's festivities; and Mr. Guarnieri will appear on Symphony Hall platform directing the orchestra in a work of his written last year entitled "Abertura Concertante." The work is described as a fairly strict study in the overture form, full of strains of Brazilian, or possibly Portuguese melody, shanties the sailors of Vasco da Gama may have hoisted sails to, and rhythms that peasants back in John the Great's day may have danced to.

Delar
William Schuman

Marcus Blechman
Camargo Guarnieri

Concert Postponed

The concert scheduled for Friday in Paine Hall, at which Béla Bartók, assisted by Rudolf Kolesch, was to present a program of his own music, has been indefinitely postponed because of the continued indisposition of Mr. Bartók.

Lionel Barrymore is to appear with Spencer Tracy in "A Guy Named Joe."

Harold Stein
Aaron Copland

Symphony Hall

Pictures by Arthur R. Safford are to be exhibited in the first Balcony Gallery at Symphony Hall during concert time the next two weeks. Mr. Safford, a Bostonian, is to have his first solo display here.

The display consists of still-lifes, landscapes and portraits. The latter occupy the better part of this painter's energies. In personal portraiture he shows an interest in clear definition of character. His sitters are portrayed playing upon musical instruments, sewing, musing. Some wear picturesque costumes.

Mr. Safford tries to present them genially and sympathetically. Outstanding pictures are "Captain Bill," "The Blacksmith," "Mr. George Henry Peirce," and "The Sampler."

D. A.

Sanromá As Soloist In Concerto

This time it is the cymbals; the music, Introduction to Act 3, "Lohengrin"; the occasion, yesterday afternoon's Youth Concert, given at Symphony Hall under the direction of Wheeler Beckett.

Boston Symphony men, even when formed into a special orchestra of reduced size, usually sound to advantage in every department, percussion no less than strings, brass, or wood. But they are just human performers, after all, and they cannot always be perfection, as perhaps phonograph records can. At any rate, the cymbals in the "Lohengrin" piece rather stove things up. Possibly it was the player's daytime jacket, which did not sufficiently absorb the vibrations at the end of a clash. There is a good deal of cotton, they say, in common clothes nowadays. The fine wool of an evening coat, along with the silk facing, may serve the purpose better.

A listener who would carp at the Boston Symphony has to look for something pretty trifling, indeed; yet small matters do affect orchestral performance one way or the other. Then, an audience of young folks, abounding in enthusiasm and interest, may rouse the players to an unwonted drive. Add to that the energetic conducting of Mr. Beckett, the Symphony Hall platform may at an odd moment or two become much like a bandstand.

All the same and nevertheless, this next-to-the-last Youth Concert of the season went off handsomely in the closing item, the Rachmaninoff Concerto in C minor, No. 2, for piano and orchestra, with Jesús María Sanromá as soloist. To look straight at the situation, here was a piece of music calling for everybody's best; not an executant in the whole ensemble having anything less than an important part. Here was a composition of great seriousness and also of resistless charm; a modern work with no freakish rhythms or sonorities, yet with no worn-out ribbons of melody or patches of harmony. Rachmaninoff for a while in his career almost seemed behind the times; but what has become of certain of his contemporaries who a few years ago seemed so far in advance of him?

Rachmaninoff stays, and the Second Piano Concerto stays. His work was masterfully handled in the solo part, moreover, by Mr. Sanromá. Early exhibits of the day were the "Impresario" Overture of Mozart, and the "Marco Takes a Walk" Variations of Deems Taylor.

W. P. T.

'Yankee Doodle Dandy'

"Yankee Doodle Dandy," Technicolor musical biography of George M. Cohan, will be seen starting Friday at the Scollay and Modern. On the same program will be "At the Front," Technicolor documentary on American military activities in November and December in Algeria and Tunisia.

Seats go on sale today at the Wilbur for "Tomorrow the World," opening at that theater Monday evening.

George H. Davis Studio
Boston Conservatory String Quartet
Which will give its final concert of the season Sunday afternoon at 26 The Fenway

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"How Can We Get On a Pay-As-You-Go Basis?" is the subject of this evening's discussion on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California; Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia; and Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, now professor of law at Columbia University. Mr. Gearhart, who has led the fight in the House Ways and Means Committee against the Ruml Plan, will set forth his arguments against this plan, with Mr. Magill defending it. Mr. Robertson will discuss a compromise plan. There will also be a general discussion on the recently introduced Doughton Bill which has the support of the Administration, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Representative Frank Carlson, Kansas, and Robert Doughton, Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee, debate the merits of their respective tax plans on March of Time, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, is guest speaker at tonight's meeting of the American Association of School Administrators' Convention of the Air. His subject is "Manpower and the Schools," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Treasure Hour of Song presents a concert of Latin-American music, with Juan Arvizu, tenor, singing Bermijo's "Rancho Alegere"; Ruiz' "Buenas Noches," and Oteo's "Un Viejo Amor," the latter with Licia Albanese, soprano. Miss Albanese's solos are Ponce's "Estrellita," the Aria from Gomez' opera "Loschiavo." Alfredo Antonini conducts the Orchestra, playing his own composition "La Vida"; Guizar's "Guadalajara"; and Lecuona's "Malaguena," MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

A musical program entitled "Nationalism Arises" (1835 to 1900) will be heard on Music of the New World, with Dr. Frank Black conducting the Orchestra, a mixed chorus, and Alan Holt, baritone, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Marjorie Lawrence, Metropolitan Opera star; Lillian Gish, Frank Fay, and Alan Mowbray are guests on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Friday

Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, and James Pease, baritone, are guest soloists with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Yes, My Darling Daughter," by Mark Reed. Featuring Luella Gear and Violet Heming. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Dancing in the Streets," by Vinton Freedley, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor. Music by Vernon Duke, and Lyrics by Howard Dietz. Featuring Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart and Ernest Cossart. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 9:30.

Esquire—"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 1:20, 5:10, 9:05. "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7:20.

Exeter—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:25, 4:40, 8:05.

Kenmore—"Trade Winds," Fredric March, Joan Bennett. 1:10, 4:35, 8. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—"How's About It?" Andrew Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05.

Majestic—"Siege of Leningrad." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

Metropolitan—"Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:35, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Normandie—"Son of the Navy." 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 8:40. "Fighting Guerrillas," Phil Dorn. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:10.

Orpheum—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Paramount—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15, Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—"China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"At the Front in North Africa." "The New Canada," "A Blitz on the Fritz," "Coal Black and De Sebben Dwarfs," "Farmer and the War," "Screen Snapshots," "A Band is Born," First release National and War News.

State—"Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson, Richard Quine, Susan Peters. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"North Africa." "Ladies in the Sports World," "Dogs on Parade," "Hedda Hopper," Science and the latest news, cartoons. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

Tremont—"Joan of Paris." 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8:55. "Johnny Eager," 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:40.

Uptown—"Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy. 2:40, 5:30, 8:15. "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 9:05 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Lady From Chungking," Anna May Wong. "Westward Ho." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Sintown," Constance Bennett. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. Coolidge Corner: "Commandos Strike at Dawn." Paul Muni. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healy.
Cleveland Circle: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Cat People." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2, 8.
University: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 2:30, 6:15, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Underground Agent," Bruce Bennett. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Alexis Judge.
Codman Square: "Star - Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 8:05. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 2, 7, 10.
Park: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "At the Front in North Africa." 2:20, 5:30, 8:40. "Arabian Night," Jon Hall, Sabu. 3:13, 6:22, 9:33.
Mystic: "We Are the Marines," 2:10, 7, 9:55. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:25, 8:35.
Orpheum: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:05, 9:10. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee, Margaret Hayes. 1:55, 8.
Strand: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:25, 8:30. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. "Seven Miles from Alcatraz," James Craig.
Fellsway: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.

NATICK—Colonial: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Jail House Blues," R. Paige. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE — Rialto: "White Cargo," Walter Pidgeon, Hedy Lamarr. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens. 2, 7.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson.
Strand: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane, "Mummy's Tomb," Dick Foran.
Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant, Albert Dekker. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Nancy Gates. 2:08, 7:53. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan.
Coolidge: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Smith of Minnesota," Bruce Smith, Arline Judge. 2, 8.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. "Pittsburgh," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Ann Harding, Edward Arnold. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Hugh Herbert. 3:55. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 2:28, 6:30.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 26

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Friday, March 26

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—11:00 a. m.—News in English. KGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Bridgebuilders, GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Melbourne—10:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

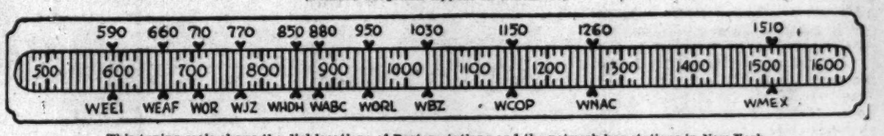
3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Interval Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Popular Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Sports Program.
8:30 p. m.—"The Busy Mr. Bingle."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—Gracie Barrie's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Teddy Powell's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—South American Serenade; Bob Stanley's Orchestra, songs.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum" ..	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Studio String Concert..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Studio String Concert..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Do You Know?": Quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk..	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Do You Know?": Quiz.
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music.....	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news..	Charlie Spivak's Orch...
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Art Kassell's Orchestra.
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"..	semble: F. Forti, cond..	The Ink Spots: songs ..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, comment	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies..	Dick Tracy: sketch.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newsceaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Home Fires Burning ..	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"..	News: Sports Reporter...	News Service	Light Classics: music....
6:15	Sons of Liberty	Newscast	Dinner Music	Press Roundup: Sports..	Sports stories .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: concert	Music; Songs	News from Abroad.....	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Sports....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James's Or..	Anthony Bruno's Orch...	News of the World....	Popular Music	R. Salinger: News; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: re-
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama ..	"You and the War".....	Traveler"; music; guests	Fred Lang, news.....	ligious program .....
8:00	Ransom Sherman: ..	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs....	"This Is My Story": dr.
8:15	Date Book: Follies..	Dick Tracy: sketch.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Volney Hurd, news.....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	"The Busy Mr. Bingle":	Gloria Jean, songs.....
8:45	Death Valley; News	"How Can We Get on a	"Aldrich Family": drama	comedy series	"What's Going On?" ....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Pay-as-You-Go Basis?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Kodaly;
9:15	teur program	America's Town Meeting	orch.; songs; guests..	News Service	Dances from Galanta..
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....	Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Classical Album: Kodaly;
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Trumpeter ..	orch.; Betty Hutton ..	soloists; orchestra	Dances from Galanta..
10:00	"The First Line"..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Garry Moore; Jimmy	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service .....
10:15	"The First Line"..	Gracie Fields, songs....	Durante; G. Gibbs; or.	Sports program	Todd Grant; news.....
10:30	Paul V. McNutt....	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news....	Victory Night Watch....
10:45	News; World War II	Music	guest speakers; orch..	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	News; "Nocturne"	News Service	Xavier Cugat's Orch....
11:15	E. B. Rideout: Mas-	Harry Greene's Orch....	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra..	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	ter Works of Music	Fishermen's Program ..	Music of the New World:	So. American Serenade:	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music: Dance orch.	Sportscast: News	Frank Black, conductor	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End: News .....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Service	.....
7:30	Music: News	Musical program	News Service	Songs; "Fiesta": music.	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15	Shopping talk	"Uncle Sam": drama...	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Musical Highlights	News Service	Haven of Rest.....	Musical Timetable ....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest.....	Musical Timetable ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; Ruth Moss.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	School of the Air	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama...	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	of the Americas..	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott, food	Organ: Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glen, songs..	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket..	News; Military Band ...	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories...	Air Express Music.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"...	Fishermen's Program ..	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ..	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason" .....
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!" .....
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard..	Organ Melodies .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	Musical Hits	"Snow Village": sketch..	News: House Party.....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	"At the Console"	"The Pepper Shaker"....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	News: Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Aunt Jenny": sketch.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch..	Red Sox Spring Practice	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Leo Litwin, pianist....	"Big Sister": sketch..	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Jean Harper .....
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interview ...	"Light of the World" ..	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Thelma Jergueson, songs.	"Guiding Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Uncle Sam": drama....
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Air Express Music.....	Betty Crocker, talk.....	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service .....
3:00	'David Harum': sk.	Morton Downey, songs...	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	ductor	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Studio Concert: Marina	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Popular songs .....
3:30	"Hollywood"; "Post"	Arkestook; W. Sutherl'nd	'Pepper Young's Family'	Eugene Ormandy, con-	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	"Schools in Wartime"..	'Right to Happiness'...	ductor	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00	Eliz'b'th Bemis, news

Women's Activities: Course in Group Singing

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Will the audience please rise and sing 'America'—Thank you; be seated."

It's just as simple as that in beginning a community sing. Bob Lawrence says so and he should know. During World War I he directed sings from coast to coast, groups of hundreds or of thousands, with 50,000 the peak crowd at a huge sing in Washington.

In Boston, "Bob Lawrence" of community sing and concert fame is better known by his whole name, Robert Lawrence Weer, and again, he's taking steps to help America tune up and give voice to its patriotism in song. He's conducting an intensive two weeks' course for sing leaders under the auspices of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston and these men and women, about 60 odd of them, are expected to start this part of the country singing.

People want to sing and they need music now more than ever, he believes. "If you started daily sings at Symphony Hall, you'd pack it to the roof," he predicted. "There are mothers and fathers with boys in the service, young people and old, who need just such means of expression. They can express in singing what they would never say in words or let anybody know they felt."

Mr. Weer is concerned because so far there has been so little singing in this war. It's time to get it under way, he declares. Some of those he is now training as leaders will be called on to conduct singing at War Bond rallies. Others will work with groups to which they already belong. Those who have no affiliation with organizations and are not called upon for special meetings, may start neighborhood groups. Maybe they will get together children playing on the streets and start them singing. Mr. Weer, you remember, is the Bob Lawrence who was noted for just such sings in New York 20 years ago.

"Sings" Basically Recreational

Community sings are neither educational nor musical, they're recreational, he points out, and there's no place except at a banquet while the tables are being cleared, that they can't be successfully conducted. You've sung at banquets? Of course, but if your leader was a good one, he did not start the music until the waiters had stopped hustling dishes in and out.

Little pointers like that are part of the instruction he is passing along to the class of prospective sing leaders which assembles four nights this week and four nights next for 2½ hours of work at the Young Men's Christian Union on Boylston Street.

Siebolt Frieswyk of the Community Recreation Service, who is himself a skilled director, assists at the piano.

The class meets in Ainsley Hall. Coats and hats are "checked" on chairs and window sills. Yes, indeed.

"Do I see somebody back there with a hat on?" asked Mr. Weer last night. "Why, I never heard of such a thing. Take it off this minute."

The object of his inquiry meekly removed the offending hat while the rest of the class laughed with her. Members of the group had already been instructed to wear low-heeled, soft-soled shoes, so they were prepared in this respect for the hopping and skipping [exhilarating but not as strenuous as it sounds] which constituted part of the workout. You see, song leaders have to feel the rhythm; they must be free from all self-consciousness and they must be able to co-ordinate their movements. They also must know how to beat the different rhythms. Mr. Weer not only knows all this but he knows how to give it to others by an informal, happy, but definitely well-ordered method.

A song leader must be master of the situation. He must never let his audience go, for even a moment. He must keep the crowd well in hand. Mr. Weer's easy handling of this group of hopeful leaders is an instructive example of just how this is done.

In Which We Lead "America"

"You must have confidence that the people want to sing and will sing," he explains. "You plan a program as carefully as a concert artist, and vary it with harmony songs, stunt songs, marching songs, hymns and rounds. It's their program, not yours."

A sing is no place for little speeches by the director, Mr. Weer declares. The people are there to sing, not to be exhorted or to hear bright stories of solemn ones—just to sing. That's the reason you just walk onto the platform, ask the accompanist for a chord and tell the audience to rise and sing "America." Not only does this get the singing off to a good start, but it also gives you command of your crowd, Mr. Weer confides. When the people rise and then take their seats again at your direction, you have established your authority. From then on, you let them sing, but they also let you lead.

It sounds simple, and it really is—after you know how.

"You, in the brown dress, come up and lead 'America'," said Mr. Weer.

"You mean me?" said the newcomer, who had not been present for the opening class.

"Yes, it's you I mean." She mounted the narrow little steps, stood by the piano with Mr. Weer behind her, and lifted her arms high. "Ready, sing," she directed.

Her voice sounded small and unconvincing. "That would never do for a crowd of a thousand soldiers," said Mr. Weer, "try again."

This time she pictured the crowd of a thousand. "Ready, SING!" her command boomed out. It sounded like an order to charge and everybody laughed with her. She tried again but by that time she was all mixed up and beat four-four time instead of three-four.

Others who came after her did better. They had profited by her mistakes and the correcting of them. So had she. Next time she'll do better too, and in the process, all of the class members were learning ease before an audience, and enjoying themselves.

It's fun for the leaders, too. If there is not a lot more of it being done in Boston six months from now than there is today, it will not be the fault of that tall, spare, white-haired man who knows how to stand quietly on a platform and bring music from the hearts of thousands with a single gesture of his hands.

By a Staff Photographer

'Ready, Sing'—At a Weer Vocal Class

Evelyn Cross is taking her turn at a tryout on leading "The Star-Spangled Banner." An instant for the audience to take a breath—and they're off. Standing by to see that it is done correctly is Robert Lawrence Weer [Bob Lawrence], noted singing leader, who is conducting the two-week course now in progress under the auspices of the Women's War Savings Committee of Boston at the Young Men's Christian Union. At the piano is Siebolt Frieswyk of the Community Recreation Service.

Government Meat Inspector Finds 'Hamburg' 80 P. C. Fat

Hamburg sold in Boston today is "absolutely anemic," and nothing can be done about it because the law doesn't provide any standard for the amount of fat, James Frederick Sheehan, Government meat inspector, declared today.

Supporting his bill to restrict the amount of fat added to beef to 12½ per cent, Mr. Sheehan told the Legislative Committee on Public Health that hamburg on sale frequently consisted of 80 per cent fat, 15 per cent lean meat, and 5 per cent moisture.

He said that this hamburg was being sold for 50 cents a pound and that the public actually was paying $3.30 a pound for lean meat.

"Meat in Boston markets," Mr. Sheehan said, "is the poorest they ever have had on sale." He added that Boston used to have the best meat in the country.

Robert F. Sellers, President of the Boston Animal Rescue League, opposing a bill to lower the age of slaughtering calves for veal from four weeks to 10 days, charged that he saw veal on sale on Blackstone and Salem Streets last night that was not fit to eat.

Working Clothes for Women

Miss Mary Horgan of Boston is in New York today to address the Greater New York Safety Council's Convention at the Hotel Pennsylvania on the subject of working clothes for women in industry.

Miss Horgan, who is assistant to the engineering manager of the New England division of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, told those attending the session on "Adaptations of Women to War Industries" that working clothes must be safe, comfortable, practical, and attractive.

"Women wish to dress attractively even on the dirtiest jobs," she said. "Diminutive sizes of men's overalls don't fit, aren't comfortable, and just won't do."

To illustrate her point, Miss Horgan introduced models garbed in the working dresses, jumpers, blouse and slacks suits, and equipped with the caps, shoes, eye protectors, gloves, sleeves, and aprons which she said working women prefer. Then she voiced their style demands in the irrefutable terms of business and morale.

"The appropriate uniform brings a spirit of teamwork into the plant," she declared. "It eliminates envy and competition. It saves street clothes. It is suitable for the occasion. It satisfies the natural desire of every woman to be well dressed. It is safe, comfortable, practical, and attractive."

Miss Horgan went on to say that the kind of work clothes women want to wear has an effect on men workers. "They soon find satisfaction in improving their own appearance," she asserted.

Miss Horgan reported that these requirements of working clothes for women have been incorporated in standards and specifications due for publication April 1 by the American Standards Association. She expressed the opinion that the standards would simplify the problem for all concerned—makers, employers, safety engineers, and, above all, the wearers.

Important Dates For Consumers

Today Blue food ration stamps marked D, E, and F become valid through April 30 for canned, bottled, dried, and frozen foods. Stamps marked A, B and B are still valid through March 31.

March 29—Red food ration stamps marked A are good today and through April 30 for meats, cheese, butter, margarine, other fats and oils, and canned fish.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of A ration coupons.

April 4—Red food ration stamps B, good today and through April 30.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

April 25 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through this date.

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12 for 5 pounds.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

July 18—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration A books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Annual Rummage Sale Announced

Men's women's and children's clothing, books, and miscellaneous articles will be on sale at Horticultural Hall on Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. The occasion is the annual rummage sale sponsored by the Women's Charity Club for the benefit of the Massachusetts Women's Hospital. Mrs. Howard T. Spalding, President, is general chairman, and she will be assisted by Mrs. Charles Brigham and Mrs. Edward A. Varney.

Mrs. Alfred Allock and Mrs. Marion H. Charlot will manage the clothing department; Mrs. William Sullivan, the bookstall; Mrs. Brigham, the hat bar; and Miss Jennie Emmons, the shoe salon. Chairmen of the tables are: Mrs. William Morton, Jr., children's; Mrs. Archie Whittemore, miscellaneous. Mrs. Frank Senter Jones will be in charge of properties and Mrs. Arthur B. Flint is treasurer.

Jury Hears Police In Bushnell Drive

The Grand Jury, continuing its examination of witnesses in connection with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's drive on gambling, today heard Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson; Sergeant Arthur Eunson, of Division 4, South End; and Special Officer James E. Wightman, of Division 4, South End.

The witnesses waiting to be heard included Superintendent of Police Edward Fallon; Capt. Edward C. Keating, of Station 4; Capt. John A. Dorsey, of Station 15, Charlestown; Special Officer George Harndon, Station 4; Sergeant Stanley A. Gaw, of the Bureau of Records; Lieut. Patrick J. O'Donnell, of Station 15; and Sergeant John V. Miller, of Station 15.

The Grand Jury adjourned at 2 o'clock.

New Hingham Train Starts Run April 5

A special war-workers train will be run between South Station, Boston, and the Hingham shipyard for workers on the first shift, beginning April 5, it was announced today by Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities.

The first-shift train will leave South Station at 6:13 a. m., picking up workers at stations along the route and arriving at the shipyard at 7:10 a. m. Returning, the train will leave the shipyard at 3:55 p. m., arriving at Boston at 4:50 p. m. Commutation tickets will be sold for $3 a week. Single fare tickets will be 35 cents. Tickets for this train will be sold only to shipyard workers.

Tobin, 'John F.' Honored

Members of the class of 1921 of the Boston High School of Commerce presented Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald with copies of their recently published 20-year Class Book at City Hall today.

Canadian Plan On Oil and Gas Problem Urged

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, declared today that the United States could well adopt many of Canada's methods of handling fuel oil and gasoline problems.

The Bay State Representative conferred with J. K. Jamieson, Canadian oil rationing authority, and expressed the opinion that it would be a good idea if we followed Canada's example of concentrating fuel oil control in a single agency.

Representative Rogers said also that the Unitedo States is supplying approximately 50,000,000 barrels of crude oil a year to Canada. "To be sure," Mrs. Rogers admitted, "the crude is refined in Canada to make fuel oil and gasoline, but we'd settle for the crude, too, in New England.

She made the suggestion that Great Britain ought to look to Canada for some of its oil requirements instead of filling them from the United States, but she said she would be loath to tangle the international situation by insisting upon this point.

The Canadian Government, Mr. Jamieson told the Representative, forced conversion to coal in buildings housong more than two families, but that this past winter home owners in private were given all the oil they needed for heating purposes.

As for gasoline, Canada is attempting, said Mrs. Rogers, to increase its number of "A" card holders while "we are making more 'B' and 'C' card drivers by cutting the 'A' ration in half."

Mrs. Rogers thinks a third pipe line to the East Coast, for which she has introduced legislation in the House, is the answer to the Atlantic seaboard's shortage of oil. Military demands are likely to absorb the supply available through the two pipe lines now under construction, she thinks. While they would release additional tank cars for civilian use, Mrs. Rogers believes a third line "is absolutely essential for next winter."

25 Fishermen Rescued

Twenty-five fishermen comprising the crew of the Boston schooner-type trawler Adventure II, were rescued and brought to Boston by a sister ship, the Adventure I, after the vessels had been in collision off Boston harbor in the darkness Saturday night. The Adventure II sank within 17 minutes, with 75,000 pounds of fresh fish. Capt. Michael O'Hearn of Malden was skipper of the Adventure II.

Red Cross Boston Work Told; Need of More Gifts Stressed

The disaster services of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross expended $75,000 in its work at the Cocoanut Grove fire in Boston last November, it was reported today.

Yet the night-club holocaust, considered by some the worst disaster Boston has ever experienced, was only one of 16 occasions during the period between November 1, 1942, and February 28, 1943, on which the Red Cross Disaster Department was called into service. It was the busiest time the department has thus far known.

William A. Parker, Chairman of Disaster Relief for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, summarizes the period as follows:

A total of 10,086 persons were fed; exclusive of those Cocoanut Grove victims thus aided, four persons were clothed; 1,132 given transportation; 209 given medical service; and 659 families given extended service. All these services are dependent upon public contributions for their continuance, General Chairman Charles F. Rowley emphasized, as the War Fund Drive approached the close of its third week.

Simultaneously the national headquarters of the Red Cross disclosed that the 14 months ending February 28 produced 190 disasters from so-called natural causes in 44 states. The Red Cross disbursed in that time $1,500,000 to aid 130,000 civilian victims of disaster. This was all in addition to the Red Cross wartime services.

Contributions recently received include:

Individuals

$1,400—Anonymous.
$1,100—Anonymous.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Hight, Mr. and Mrs. Carl P. Dennett.
$800—J. Wells Farley.
$750—Anonymous.
$500—Frederic Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harvey, Mrs. Paul A. Draper.
$450—Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Baker.
$400—Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Mixter.
$359.39—Seward M. Patterson.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Gasper Bacon (additional, total $400), Mrs. Harriet Hayward Sanders, Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee (additional, total $1,000).
$250—Mr. and Mrs. William Haynes-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Meyers.
$200—Mrs. William J. Underwood, Mrs. C. N. Greenough, Frederick Boyce, Mrs. Gurdon Buck, Mrs. Malcolm Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund H. Talbot (additional, total $300), Mr. and Mrs. William O. Taylor, Harry L. Rice.
$183.33—Henry C. Clark (additional, total $458.33).
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Soule, Harold A. Knapp, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Hamilton.
$125—Dr. and Mrs. Joe V. Meigs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cabot.
$100—Mrs. George R. Fearing (additional, total $200), Commander Alexander Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. James Ayer, Major and Mrs. Edwin F. Cave, Mrs. Randolph Frothingham, Anonymous, Mrs. George Jackson Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hopkinson (additional, total $300) F. R. Nourse, Miss Gertrude R. Peabody, Mrs. T. Russell Sullivan (additional, total $150), Mrs. Guy G. Waring (additional, total $300), Mrs. Max O. Whiting, Mrs. Lewis McCreary, Mrs. Frededick C. Hersee.

Public Employees

$264.75—Public Works Department employees (additional, total $570.75).
$116.50—Office Price Administration Employees (additional, total $358.50).
$105.00—Office of Civilian Defense employees.

Commerce and Industry

$7,500—National Shawmut Bank.
$3,500—Colonial Beacon Oil Company.
$2,757.22—F. W. Woolworth Company, Boston Stores.
$2,000—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.
$1,500—American Mutual Liability Insurance Company and Affiliates, Gilchrist Company.
$1,000—C. J. Maney Company, Monsanto Chemical Company, Merrimac Division.
$800—New England Waste Company.
$624—Jackson & Moreland Employees.
$500—Green Textile Associates, Inc., Gulf Oil Company, Withington, Cross, Park & McCann employees, Pilgrim Trust Company, Boston & Lockport Block Company.
$401—Bartenders & Hotel Employees, Local 34.
$300—Leigh Textile Company, Inc. (additional, total $800); Charles Storrow & Company, Merchants Co-operative Bank.
$292—Globe Newspaper Company employees.
$270—Dewick & Flenders, Inc.
$250—Graybar Electric Company, anonymous, Jackson & Moreland, Boott Mills, Chandler & Farquhar Company, Houghton & Mifflin Company, Little, Brown & Company, T. C. Baker Company.
$202.25—Dewick & Flanders, Inc., employees.
$200—Way Leather Company, Inc., Wild & Stevens, Inc., Blakeslee Rollins Corporation, Brilliant Brothers Company, Century Sportswear Company, Inc., Ginn & Company, Cecil Kutz, Northern Industrial Chemical Company (additional, total $300), Workingmen's Co-operative Bank, International Equipment Company employees (additional, total $580).
$178.97—Hayes-Bickford Lunch System Employees.
$178—Albert H. Curtis & Company and Employees.
$177—Shreve, Crump & Low Company Employees.
$175—Ryan Wine & Spirits Company.
$150—Elm Farm Foods Company, M. Ahern Company, Dedham Institution for Savings.
$133—Fish, Richardson & Neave Employees.
$122—Buck Printing Company Employees.
$110.75—Howes Bros. Company & Farmers Cut Sole Company (additional, total $410.75).
$109—F. H. Andres & Company, Samuel Brilliant Company, Buck Printing Company, Foss & Company Employees, Walter J. Connolly Company, Nathan H. Gordon Corporation, Anonymous, Irving Tanning Co., Inc., The Moxie Company, The National Shawmut Bank Employees, David J. Shannon, Sport-Modes, Inc., Surgeons & Physicians Supply Company, Vose-Swain Engraving Company, Batchelder & Snyder Company, Inc., additional total $358), Boston Royal Petticoat Company, Catholic Charitable Bureau, Cohen Bros. (Worthmore Dress Co., Inc.), Dehydrating Process Company, Getsy Company, Inc., Lawrence Ifield & Company, Lipson's Oil Company, Madison Sportswear, Mulcahy, Smith, Canavan & Troy, Spencer A. Miller, Morris Blinder & Company, Old Corner Book Store (additional, total $200), Premier Leather Company, Puritan Skirt & Dress Company, C. L. Richardson & Company, Inc., Rohm & Haas Company, Inc., Solway Sales Corporation, Wilcox & Company.

Canned Goods April Coupons Become Valid

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—April's canned goods ration stamps became valid today, but housewives are expected to hold them for another week because of strong hints from OPA that their value will be increased next month.

Future plans were kept secret, but top officials who refused to be quoted by name implied that some reduction in the point values of many types of processed fruits and vegetables could be expected, effective April 1.

(A further indication of this came from a statement of the American Institute of Food Distribution at New York that movement to market of important canned vegetables had dropped 60 to 95 per cent under point rationing.

(Blaming newness of the system and "unnecessarily high point values," the Institute said in its canners' market report that "this fault (high point values) will be righted—partly by reduction of several point values by April 1, and later by wholesale revision of these values on May 1.")

April coupons were made valid on March 25 to help persons who come to the end of the month with insufficient March stamps to meet essential needs, or with odd numbers of March points that won't stretch.

A new table of fruit and vegetable point values is expected to be made public over the week end. Between this and the meat, cheese and fat and oil point values, which become effective next Monday, householders will get a new idea of wartime eating with their No. 2 ration books.

While it may be profitable to hold April canned goods stamps for a week, officials reminded that the March stamps must be spent by midnight of next Wednesday or they will become worthless. The March stamps are the blue A, B, and C stamps. The April issue is the blue D, E, and F stamps.

The red meat-fat-oil-cheese stamps will be on a weekly basis, with only the red A stamps good for the week beginning Monday.

The expected reduction in point values for canned goods likely will be of particular benefit to purchasers of canned fruits and larger size cans of both fruits and vegetables. In some few instances, point values may be increased.

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2 LISTEN FOR THE "HUM"
This is the signal to start dialing. If you don't hear the "dial tone" signal in a second or two, replace receiver and after a brief interval listen again.

3 DIAL CAREFULLY
DIAL TO RIGHT — FINGER STOP
Turn each letter or number steadily to the right all the way to the finger-stop. Then let the dial swing back by itself. *It's the return action that gets the number.*

4 NOW LISTEN
The distant burr-rr-ing sound is your call going through. Or, a repeated buzz-buzz means the line is busy. In that case replace the receiver, wait a few seconds, listen for the dial tone, then dial again.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

British Eighth Army Retains Foothold in Mareth Line

Continued from Page 1

armored positions near the town of Mareth.

Field dispatches said United States troops won control of the last mountain chain overlooking the coastal plain and Axis supply routes between Maknassey and the Gulf of Gabès after beating back Axis armored forces in the region of El Guetar, itself 12 miles southeast of Gafsa on the road to Gabès.

American air forces bombed Axis troops and installations almost continuously in support of the forces of both Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., in the Gafsa sector and Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery in the south.

Flying Fortresses launched a heavy attack on Ferryville, near Bizerte, which is now one of the main Tunisian ports of entry for Axis supplies. Observers said heavy damage was done to docks and bomb-set fires sent flames 500 feet into the air. Three merchant vessels were believed to have been hit.

Fighter-bombers, "Flying Can-openers," and Hurricanes, knocked out 10 Axis tanks in forays over the Mareth Line positions at the other end of the front, dispatches from Cairo said.

Low-flying planes attacked Marshal Rommel's formations south of El Hamma, hitting tanks, armored cars, gun carriers, and trucks. Presumably these had been marshaled to challenge the Allied threat to El Hamma from the south.

Planes of the Northwest Africa Air Force got bursts among German armor opposing American troops in the Gafsa sector, especially in the pass which leads eastward from El Guetar.

Americans Helped By Aerial Support

Aerial support helped American ground forces to beat back repeated Nazi attacks, dispatches from the front said.

Allied planes also struck again at enemy landing grounds, getting bursts among 40 to 60 planes on a field between Sfax and Gabes.

In the Gafsa area, German bombers were out in considerable strength, reports from the front said. Their attacks, coupled with fire from the Nazi 88-millimeter artillery batteries, gave Americans at some points the heaviest pounding they had undergone, but failed to break the United States lines.

One Allied war bulletin said there was nothing to report from Northern Tunisia. An Algiers broadcast recorded in London by Reuters earlier said the British First Army had made a slight advance in Northern Tunisia.

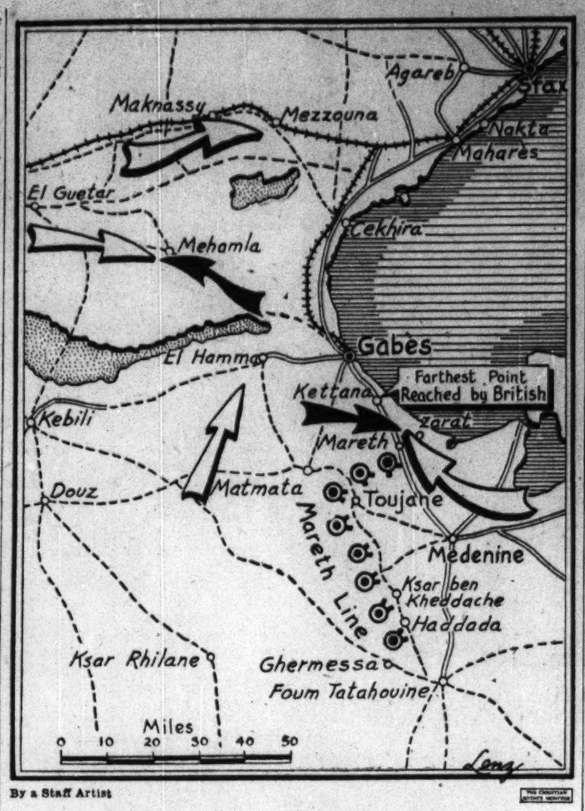
From Cairo came word that Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force had attacked Messina, Sicily, by daylight Wednesday and left railroad yards in flames and other fires at the ferry terminal and in the vicinity of naval storage tanks. All the bombers returned safely, it was added, after being attacked by enemy fighters in engagements in which one fighter was destroyed and another probably destroyed.

It was said at Allied headquarters in North Africa that the bitter Axis defense of Eastern Tunisia is a miniature model of how Germany one day will be compelled to fight in Europe.

Numerically inferior in troops and planes, Marshal Rommel, aside from his usually futile tank counter charges, has banked on the defensive power of mine fields, concentrated antiaircraft fire, and heavy antitank guns, well informed military sources declared.

Because of interior lines of communication, the proximity of Sicilian bases for the Air Force and Army reserves, Marshal Rommel has been able, with quantitatively much weaker forces, to stand off until now the huge coordinated Allied offensive and limit its gain while continually threatening to seize the initiative at certain exposed points.

The impression prevails, however, that the Allied forces have such a preponderance of strength, both on the ground and in the air, that regardless of the Nazi Marshal's defensive skill he eventually will be faced with the alternative of evacuation or annihilation.



By a Staff Artist

Attacks and Counterattacks in Tunisia

A general view of the entire southern and central Tunisian battleground, with white arrows indicating the position of Allied forces and the black arrows representing Axis troops.

Russia:

Soviet Vanguard Nearing Smolensk

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army's dogged drive through slush, ice, and mud toward Smolensk has made fresh headway in three directions and German attacks in an effort to control the northern Donets River Valley are slackening after setbacks at the hands of the Soviet defenders.

The midday Soviet communiqué announced that additional villages were taken on the Smolensk front as Soviet troops broke through outlying defenses of the city.

The Soviets' sharpest thrust appeared to be north of Dukhovschino, which is 32 miles northeast of the big German garrison city. The war bulletin said that in this sector Red Army troops battled hand-to-hand with Germans in an unidentified settlement which had been heavily fortified, after hurling grenades to clear their path.

South of this sector, a Russian column was reported moving toward the district center of Dorogobuzh, 13 miles below the Moscow-Vyazma-Smolensk Railway and 50 miles east of Smolensk. The battle to take the city, which lies in a swampy area cut by the Dnieper River and many small streams, was considered only a part of a large-scale offensive to control the upper Dnieper.

Fierce counterattacks, with heavy concentrations of heavy artillery to back up the infantry, were being mounted by the Germans, a dispatch to Red Star, Army newspaper, said.

Germans Claim Local Successes

The German High Command communiqué, broadcast by the Berlin Radio, referred only in general terms to most of the long Russian front. It said that engagements of local importance "took a successful course" and that prisoners were taken and booty captured.

The communiqué claimed that German forces had inflicted serious losses on Soviet forces attacking south of Lake Ladoga, below Leningrad, captured several hundred prisoners, killing more than 1,000 Russians, and annihilating one Soviet force. There was no Allied confirmation of activity on this front.

In the battle for the upper Donets River Valley, the Germans have been beaten back in every effort to establish bases on the eastern bank from Belgorod to Chuguev, and, smarting under blows which have caused heavy losses of matériel and manpower, have relaxed the intensity of their assaults.

Wednesday's Soviet communiqué mentioned a new direction, north of Chuguev, where the Nazis tried to cross the river.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, reported that clouds of smoke hang over the cold Dnieper Valley for many miles, with whole areas misted by the fire from guns and from entire villages to which the Germans put the torch during their westward retreat.

"One cannot recognize villages any more," wrote Alexander Bulgakov, frontline reporter. "Wooden signs fixed to poles are the only clue to their names."

RAF 'Queer Blokes' Fix Broken Planes

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, March 25

"U bend em—we mend em."

That's the slogan written with bent pieces of pipe over a workshop of the RAF's self-designated "Queer Blokes."

They are the RAF repair and salvage unit which picks up wrecked Spitfires from the battlefields and fixes them to fly again.

They set a record recently by tackling a machine which crash-landed less than three miles from the enemy lines.

After the aircraft is repaired at the nearest airdrome, a laconic message is sent to its squadron:

"Please collect."

In the Air:

Scotland Target Of German Raiders

Scotland, untroubled by heavy German raids since the spring of 1941 and only once previously this year the target for a small-scale attack, felt the sting of German reprisal assaults Thursday when enemy bombers flew through severe antiaircraft fire on the southeast coast and dropped incendiary bombs inland.

The last raid on Scotland was Feb. 19, when a few planes caused slight damage.

British fighters and antiaircraft defenses shot down four of an estimated 25 German planes that participated in the attack on Scotland and a raid over Northern England that caused a small number of casualties.

This increased German Air Force losses over Britain to 25 this month and more than 50 since Jan. 1.

Considerable damage was done to private dwellings in one northeast English coastal town, but there were no casualties because occupants were in shelters.

Allied fighter planes machine-gunned railway installations in Northern France by day Wednesday, and the RAF's Mosquito bombers hit railway targets in northwest Germany at dusk, it was announced, with loss of one plane.

The German-controlled Paris Radio reported that about 50 persons were wounded in the RAF's daylight raid on Nantes March 22 and that about 50 houses were destroyed in an assault that night on St. Nazaire, big Nazi submarine base on the French west coast.

The British had reported the target of the Nantes raid was the St. Joseph Locomotive Works, one of the biggest locomotive factories in France.

Yards at Vegesack Damaged Heavily

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Newton Longfellow, chief of the United States 8th Bomber Command in Britain, said the raid by American Flying Fortresses on the Vegesack submarine and shipbuilding yards on March 18 "has crippled that base for a considerable period."

The raid on the U-boat supply center and railroad yards at Rennes March 3 was "considered by transportation evaluation experts as probably the most devastating raid of its kind in this war," General Longfellow said.

General Longfellow's disclosures were made in a message to the personnel of his command a day after Maj. Gen. Ora C. Eaker's pronouncement that the Americans' high-altitude precision daylight bombing had passed the experimental stage with the Vegesack raid.

Supplementing General Longfellow's remark was a statement by Prime Minister Churchill that the United Nations "have afloat substantially larger fleets than they had at the worst moment in the U-boat war and this improvement is continuing."

The statement was made in reply to a question in the House of Commons on shipping losses.

South Pacific:

Heavy Aerial Attack Hits Japanese Bases

Allied headquarters in Australia said that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "Flying Artillery" had made 44 bombing and strafing runs over Japanese lines at Mubo Wednesday, firing 30,000 rounds from cannons and machine guns into enemy positions guarding the approaches to the Japanese New Guinea base at Salamaua.

Other Allied planes carried out day-and-night attacks on far-flung enemy bases in the islands above Australia, scoring hits on shipping and airdrome areas, and one bomber on a reconnaissance mission shot two Japanese fighter planes out of the air in a duel over Wewak, New Guinea, a communiqué declared.

The enemy's planes also were in the sky before daylight Wednesday raiding Allied bases at Oro Bay and Milne Bay in New Guinea with little effect, it was said.

In the air duel over Wewak, three Japanese fighter planes challenged a Flying Fortress which within five minutes shot the tail off one, causing it to crash into the side of a mountain; sent the second into a smoking dive; and forced the third to quit the combat, dispatches from the Allied base said.

A 5,000-ton merchant ship was reported hit by Allied bombers near Kaimana, Netherlands New Guinea, and two small coastal vessels were damaged off the Kai Islands where medium bombers also struck at enemy-occupied towns in low-level attacks.

Dobo in the Aroe Islands, Buka in the Solomons, Gasmata in New Britain, and Finschhafen and Lae in New Guinea were other targets, with airdrome installations the principal objectives, the communiqué said.

The Navy reported in Washington that heavy Army bombers and Navy torpedo planes have attacked Japanese positions at Kahili, an anemy air base in the northwestern Solomons. A fire was started by the raid, which occured Wednesday.

Sub Sinks Sub:

U. S. Craft Victor Over Japanese

An American submarine surprised, torpedoed, and sank a Japanese submarine in the Far Pacific so quickly that the Japanese "never knew what hit them," the Navy disclosed in telling the story of an undersea boat commanded by Lieut. Commander William Edward Ferrall of Pittsburgh.

Commander Ferrall's craft in a year at sea has destroyed 10 enemy vessels totaling more than 50,000 tons, including the enemy sub. Navy communiqués previously had announced nine of the ships—7 cargo vessels and 2 troop transports.

The cargo ships were described as engaged in carrying urgently needed supplies to Japanese armies in the South Pacific region and the two transports were carrying reinforcements. The enemy personnel losses which resulted from the sinking of the transports may have been heavy but the Navy account made no estimate of them.

Of all the operations of Commander Ferrall's craft, the destruction of the Japanese sub was the prize sinking, the Navy said.

"We came upon the Jap submarine when we were submerged and on patrol," Commander Ferrall was quoted as saying. "They were on the surface near their base and never saw us. We fired one torpedo, and she filled up and sank rapidly, stern first. We didn't see any survivors and they never knew what hit them."

Greek 'White Book' Tells Of Nation's Heroic Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Greece, celebrating a bleak Independence Day, today pictured itself as Horatius at the bridge in 1940.

A Greek "White Book" issued by the Greek Office of Information and the American Council on Foreign Affairs, claims for Greece the signal honor of having completely upset the German time table for conquest of the Middle East, Russia and India by its heroic resistance.

The now-starving Greeks had a valiant word for it in 1940: that word was courage. For the "White Book's" documents disclose Greece, a tiny nation of 7,000,000 people, preparing to take on the massed might of Germany and Italy together if need be, and whether or not Great Britain sent aid. The documents disclose Premier Gen. John Metaxas' distrust of the Germans, his belief that they were behind Italy's every belligerent move.

The "White Book" shows that on Jan. 5, 1941, Premier Metaxas sent the following telegram to the Greek Legation in London:

'Very Grave Danger'

"Please see Mr. Eden and stress to him the very grave danger for all the Balkans that is created by the concentration in their direction of German forces. In the event of an attack, even if she remains alone, Greece will for certain resist to the end."

Many nations, Britain, the Netherlands, Poland, Finland, and others, have issued white, blue, green or yellow books setting forth basic documents of their critical periods. Greece has no need of excuses in its "White Book," which states the record surrounding the sevep months of desperate resistance that derailed the Axis express for fatal moments, giving other powers time to arm.

On Jan. 15, 1941, according to the book, Premier Metaxas prepared a memorandum setting the final course for Greece:

"No case can arise," he wrote, "of our making a separte peace with Italy; that can never happen, even if we obtain a guarantee from Germany. The reason is that I do not trust Germany.

Germans Attack Anticipated

"I do not believe that the Italians torpedoed the 'Helle' without the knowledge of the Germans; I do not believe that the Italians invaded Greece without the assent of the Germans, and I anticipate the materializing of an attack on Greece by Germany, to whose every proposal I shall oppose the same refusal that I opposed to the Italians."

In a preface to the book, E. J. Tsouderos, now premier of the greek Government in exile, reasons that Greece upset the Axis timetable by fatally delaying the German purpose to use Greece and Libya as twin bases for expelling Britain from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East and from there mounting an offensive against Russia.

The winter of 1940, he reasons, was to have been spent by the Nazis, not in battling Greece, but in consolidating the Germans position in the Balkans and expelling the British from the Eatern Mediterranean so that with early spring the campaign against Russia could have begun.

Ample Time for Axis

"For this purpose they would have had an ample margin of time and superiority both by land and in the air," Premier Tsouderos argues. "They would have had even naval superiority, because at that time the Italian Navy was still intact. . . .

"In Syria, Iraq and Iran the Axis had already set up strong centers through which it had gained sympathizers and supporters. These countries were ripe to follow the example of the European countries which had submitted.

"Turkey would thus have been encircled and, as the Axis believed, would have been drawn willingly or unwillingly into the crusade against the Soviets. . . .

Attack on Russia

"If it had been possible to follow this plan, the campaign against Russia would have started much earlier, at the beginning of May instead of June 22: in addition, Germany would have been unhampered in the Near East, Iran and the Persian Gulf ports would have been under German control, and the possibility of sending reinforcements to Russia through the Indian Ocean would have been ruled out."

Instead, Premier Tsouderos continued, because the Greeks refused to bow to Hitler's threats, the German General Staff had to revise its plans, extricate the Italian armies, conquer Greece, seize Crete and battle an inspired Yugoslavia. When Greece had been completely occupied on June 1, 1941, the damage had been done. Greece had joined the heroes' roll of honor.

The American Council on Public Affairs, co-publishers of the "White Book," announced that it was the first of a series of documents about the war to be issued during the next 12 months.

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Churchill's 4-Year Plan Envisions Freer Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—Freer world trade after the war is an outstanding implication in the economic section of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's four-year plan for reconstruction of Great Britain.

The Prime Minister looks to considerable opportunities after the war for building up British exports and for corresponding expansion of world trade generally.

Mr. Churchill expressed his ideas generally as an effort to seek "arrangements and agreements more neighborlike and more sensible than before." He said it must be the objective of both state and private business to "serve national interests and pull the wagon side by side."

Varying Opinions

As to how markets are to be divided, how goods are to be paid for and how industries are to be financed there is a sharp controversy. On such questions the whole economic reconstruction hangs. Views on this subject vary from strongly reactionary to violently revolutionary.

Mr. Churchill chose a middle course. He called the wartime savings of seven or eight million Britons a sacred trust of government.

Declaring he was not himself wedded to undue rigidity in management of the currency system, he added "but this I say: that over a period of 10 or 15 years there ought to be a fair, steady continuity of values if there is to be any faith between man and man or between individual and state."

Some businessmen are pessimistic, contending old markets have been lost and new ones are not to be found. They hold if it is going to be necessary to finance foreign purchasing of British goods, then it might be as well to keep charity at home and build up the domestic standard of living. British loans would not be got back from other countries in any case, they complain.

Modernized System Sought

There is a new line of thought on finance in Britain today, however, which is searching for a modernized financial system, and apparently Mr. Churchill is on this side. Its spokesmen see extensive markets for goods east of the Rhine—in the Balkans and even in Russia.

It is claimed financing of this trade can be achieved provided traditional practices are eliminated, such as banking houses charging high interest rates up to 15 per cent—in other words quick profits even though capital may be lost and debtor nations' affairs rendered unstable.

The Times of London, which has a progressive outlook on financial questions, says in an editorial that the inter-Allied discussions on international currency management now going on are arousing uneasiness among those looking for some assurance that financial authorities have really mastered the lesson of disastrous mistakes made after the last war.

The Real Test

The Times contends the talks have looked to much like treasuries and central banks getting together without the producers and merchants. The editorial suggests that business be the chief aim of currency talks, not bookkeeping, and points out that the test of a better financial system will be its ability above all else to give full employment to productive sources.

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, has explained in this way that production has been limited by supplies of labor, equipment, raw materials, etc., and not by finance. In fact, financial methods have to be adjusted to other ends. Can this be repeated in peace?

But Mr. Churchill has raised considerable confidence here that he is not prepared to see any conference or group of financial authorities pave the way for money to become master of trade in the future.

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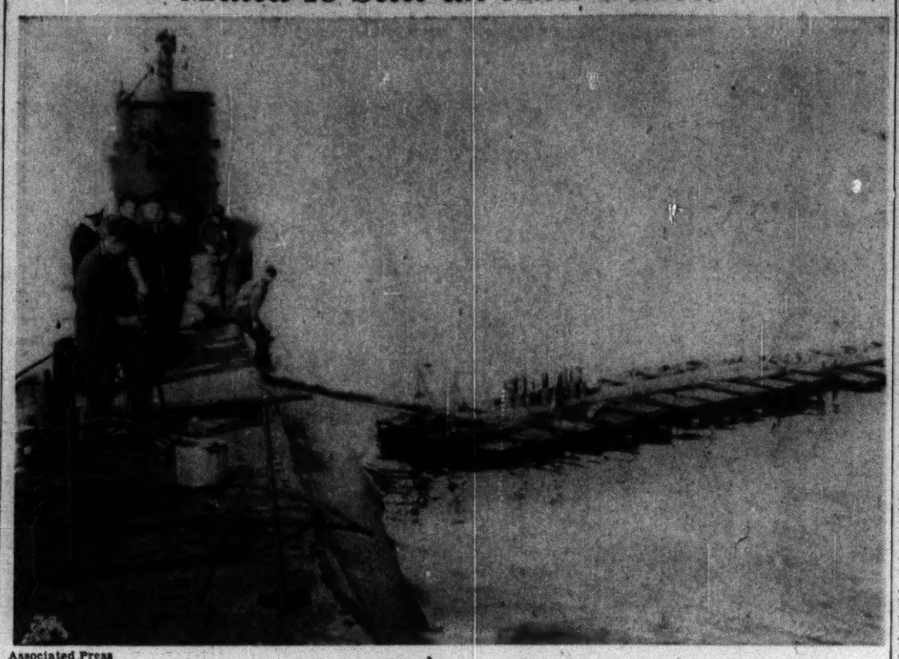
Malta Is Still an Axis Thorn



Associated Press

British Submarine Gets Ready

Malta, in the Mediterranean, the most bombed spot on earth but still in British hands, continues to be a burr under the Axis tail. Here is one reason—a British submarine taking on stores for another raid on ships attempting to supply Rommel's Africa Corps battling in Tunisia.

Soviet Envoy Asks Immediate Action

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky declared today that the Russians were expecting all the United Nations "and most particularly Britain and the United States to do their maximum in the nearest future in order to bring this terrible war to an end at the earliest possible moment."

"Our future is being forged now in the midst of war and all our attention, all our efforts today, must be directed toward the supreme task of winning the war," he told a luncheon audience.

He said Germany had had "a number of very nasty knocks, especially in the East," but that it was far from beaten.

"We have still a long, hard road to travel before our final goal is achieved," he asserted, "and our final goal is and must be the complete crushing of Hitler and Germany.

"My country and my people under the masterful leadership of Stalin, whose influence in the history of our country for the last 25 years could not be overestimated, is doing the maximum to defeat our common enemy."

Australian Forces Integrated With Return of Ninth Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 25—Two phases of Australia's war effort were brought forcibly to public notice this week.

First and foremost, the official announcement on March 24 of the arrival in Australia of the famous Ninth Division—the heroes of Tobruk—was accompanied by a statement by its Commander in Chief, Gen. Thomas Blamey, that "now the entire Australian Imperial Force is a concentrated fighting force ready to fight our newest enemy, the Japanese, who already has been soundly beaten by our troops on the Owen Stanley Range, at Milne Bay, and at Buna."

In other words, General Blamey at last has achieved what he always sought—the assembly of the A. I. F. as a completely homogeneous fighting force instead of having it split up with other units of the British armies.

Monash Aim Also

Sir John Monash, A. I. F. chief in World War I, who had General Blamey as Chief of Staff, fought for the same thing, but it was not until the tail end of the war that he achieved his ambition. His successor, armed with evidence of what homogenity meant when finally obtained by General Monash, has been able to convince the authorities more quickly. Moreover, the assembly in the Pacific of all Australian forces available is in line with the policy of the present Government, which thus is more ready to accept the argument for homogeneity.

The main burden of the decision to bring back to the Commonwealth this last big body of Australians serving overseas rested with Prime Minister John Curtin. He felt it was essential to concentrate the full strength of the Australian Army here, but, realizing that the convoy must face the peril of submarine attack, he spent many anxious days and night until he was informed of the division's safe arrival.

The men themselves obviously were glad to get back to the area in which they can strike a blow against the enemy menacing their own country. Moreover, they have full confidence in their Commander in Chief. Yesterday, General Blamey went on record as saying, "From personal knowledge of these battle-scarred warriors of the A. I. F. and those of Australian Militia Force whom I have seen fighting in New Guinea, I am assured they will defeat any force of equal numbers that can be brought against them and will give odds, too."

Tales of Ingenuity

There are many stories told to illustrate the ingenuity and adaptability of these men in tight corners. For instance, Senator Wilson, who enlisted as a gunner and returned with the Ninth Division in a commissioned rank, cites an incident which occured in Tobruk, where the besieged Australians made history by their stalwart defense.

He states that A. I. F. cooks at Tobruk at one stage were called on to man captured guns to help stave off the attack. He adds, "They did not know anything of technical sighting, but they had guts. A row of bottles was lined up in front of each gun, and instead of giving their order in degrees, the officers told the cooks to shoot so many bottles to the left or so many to the right.

"The results were amazingly good." As well as courage, the men of the Ninth Division have a sense of humor. When the ships steamed into an Australian port, one vessel hove to several miles outside the port. A little boatload of officers, mostly members of the militia, which formerly was restricted to home defense, came alongside. They joined in the laugh as heartily as anyone else when an A. I. F. wag, remembering the recent controversy regarding the use of the militia outside Australia, called out, "Hey, you chaps down there, does Curtin know you're this far out?"

The second aspect of the war effort which has just received emphasis also is brought out by General Blamey, who stated, "I speak for the Army when I say that if we are to win a united nation must stand behind us, give us its full support. The Army is both disappointed and disgusted that while each of us is prepared to give everything, even our life, for the country's safety, we find an overgreat number of people who fail to realize the serious position which confronts the nation. The enemy is powerful and determined. The setbacks we have given him have disturbed his complacent belief in his invincibility. He is preparing to fight to the finish. The complete subordination of each individual to the nation's needs is the price of safety."

There is no doubt that General Blamey's warning to civilians is amply justified. It is hard for men and women earning many times more than ever before in areas where no enemy bomb, shell, tank, or plane has been heard or seen to recognize the reality of war and the danger that unless everything is thrown into the national effort, the Japanese even yet may win through the protecting barriers and put them to the sword.

This lack of appreciation of the grim realities has worried not only the Army Commander, but particularly the Federal Cabinet, which unfortunately has not yet found in its ranks an orator with the ability to awaken the multitude by the power of the spoken word.

Handicapped in this way, the members of the Cabinet, nevertheless, now are concentrating during the campaign for the third £100,000,000 Liberty Loan on bringing home to the unthinking that if they are kept out of the fighting line because they are engaged in essential war work, they must nevertheless play their part by throwing into the common pool a large proportion of their surplus earnings.

Hard plugging by the members of the Cabinet doubtless will bring this realization—but not so speedily as would enemy attack against the main centers of population. Many now are looking to the returned A. I. F. men as instruments with which to disabuse the thought of those unduly complacent.

10 Believed Killed in Ohio Explosion of Ammunition

RAVENNA, Ohio, March 25 (AP)—An ammunition explosion among a loading crew at the Government's $7,000,000 Portage ordnance depot March 24, killed 10 workers and injured two others.

The blast was felt in Youngstown, about 30 miles distant, and in other cities of Northwestern Ohio. A huge cloud of smoke arose over the area and particles of dirt fell like snow, spectators reported.

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Britain Blames Gandhi for Indian Riots

By E. V. Cotes
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—The British Government today published a White Paper containing documents purporting to prove that blame for the outbreak of violence and sabotage in India rests ultimately on Mohandas K. Gandhi.

"Only one answer can be given as to who must bear the responsibility for the mass uprisings and individual crimes which have disgraced and are disgracing the fair name of India. That answer is—the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi," says the White Paper. It supports the view that Mr. Gandhi and members of the Working Committee of the Congress Party "were convinced that the Axis must win the war, and that Britain would prove incapable of defending India against Japan. . . . It seems possible that at first, Mr. Gandhi genuinely hoped that with removal of the British from India, the Japanese incentive to attack would be removed; and that he hoped to be able to treat with Japan after the British withdrawal is clearly shown in his Alahabad draft resolution."

Gandhi's Words Cited

British authorities state that Mr. Gandhi's own writings and speeches are evidence that not only civil war between the Hindus and Moslems throughout India but also successful Japanese invasion would be liable to result immediately if Britain had complied with the Indian National Congress "Quit India" demand by surrendering the administration into the hands of what is now the elective majority of the Indians.

This is not disputed in opposition circles here. But numerous Laborites and Liberals in the British Parliament who want to see India governing itself think that Whitehall is to blame for at least some of the present impasse. They agree that the Marquis of Linlithgow, Britain's Viceroy at Delhi, is doing the right thing in trying to persuade the Hindus and Moslems to compose their differences. But they criticize Prime Minister Churchill's Government for being half-hearted in this matter.

Whitehall replies that the middle of the greatest war in history is not the time to risk defeat by surrendering to men whose passive-resistance movement already has led to widespread bloodshed and disorder so helpful to the Japanese as gravely to threaten to impair the main war effort of the United Nations.

Government Defends Stand

Thus the Government continues to defend its position in refusing to make a further immediate advance toward giving democratic home rule to India by arguing such further advance is impossible without what is at present nonexistent—agreement among the chief Indian political parties generally and particularly between chief Hindu and Moslem leaders as to the form of autonomy under which they would co-operate with one another.

Britain's Parliament is about to debate this situation. Mr. Churchill commands an obedient majority which is certain to vote down opposition. Nevertheless, this does not prevent the Indian problem from causing much anxiety here.

Masses Need Protection

Some observers are beginning to affirm that it should be more widely recognized that behind 35,000,000 educated men and women who alone now exercise franchise in India stands a vast mass 10 times as numerous of politically unconscious Indian peasants at the mercy of money lenders, lawyers, and industrialists whose interests differ in many cases fundamentally from their own.

Educated Indians claim to represent these masses, but this is disputed energtically by many Europeans long resident in India who find the ordinary white man's aloofness and consequent impartiality the best protection for the Indian masses against oppression by their own fellow countrymen.

This aspect of the question has implications extending so far beyond India that it hitherto has hardly been faced completely in political circles here. It is one, nevertheless, expected to come up increasingly in connection with postwar arrangements generally.

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OPA Sugar Plans Get Investigation

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Chairman Harry S. Truman (D), of Missouri, of the Senate war investigating committee has ordered an inquiry into reports that the Office of Price Administration plans to "make it difficult" to obtain sugar for home canning. OPA officials told reporters a proposal to require blue ration stamps for canning sugar has been under discussion, but added it is not likely to be adopted because Prentiss M. Brown, the OPA Administrator, is not convinced of its necessity.

Senator Truman's statement asserted the Committee has been informed the OPA, "instead of facilitating home canning," is planning to "make it difficult" to obtain sugar "on the theory that the people in the country and in the small towns may obtain some advantage over those in the larger cities.

Texas Produce Men Stay Out of Market

HOUSTON, Texas, March 25 (AP)—Forty farm produce dealers refused to sell their vegetables at the municipal market yesterday and said they would not be back until the Office of Price Administration authorized higher prices for cabbage, spinach, snap beans, and carrots.

Chicken dealers left the market after a similar dispute several weeks ago and have not been back.

John White, district price officer, said some growers had been selling to grocery stores at prices applicable only for the ultimate consumer.

The OPA has taken no action thus far.

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CENTENARY DAY—25th MARCH

Last month the function of the G. B. I. was explained. This month we will try to describe those whom the Institution seeks to help:—

Mostly they are elderly ladies. (Among 550 Annuitants, 91 are over 80, and 11 over 90.)

They have devoted their lives to the education of young children—either in their homes or in small schools.

They have not been able to save much out of their small earnings.

Many have dependent relatives to care for.

Many are invalids, or living lonely lives.

Some have lost their homes owing to compulsory evacuation or enemy action.

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Canada Cautions Its Critics They Play Into Foe's Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 25—An article appearing in a Canadian newspaper from its Washington correspondent describing the opinions of observers on Canada's status and reflecting on Canada's foreign policy has created a momentary stir in the House of Commons.

The article described this country as being sometimes a part of the Empire, sometimes an independent nation and sometimes as following the American line. The truth is that the vast majority of Canadians see nothing anomalous in this country's deep friendship and admiration for the United States and her position as an autonomous partner in the British Empire.

Answering a question raised in the Commons, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said that "in articles which are appearing in public journals, there appears to be an effort to make what is obviously a difficult situation not easier but more difficult; I mean the kind of situation which has arisen everywhere today between the different governments which are united in a common war effort in their efforts to find a common solution of some of the difficulties with which they are faced.

Play into Enemies' Hands

"So far as the present Government is concerned, we intend," Mr. King went on, "to do our utmost to make difficult situations less difficult and to further as far as we can what is likely to prove most in the common interests. That is a broad statement but, being broad, it perhaps presents the attitude of the Government better than anything could."

Questions in relation to Canada's status are of the kind which give enemy countries a chance to allege that the United Nations are not a completely united body on questions arising out of the war.

"It is important, I think to emphasize that fact," said Mr. King, "because it is all-important, more important than ever that the enemy should know that the United Nations are united in their determination not only to win the war," but to carry out a united peace policy.

Canadians, said Mr. King, haven't begun to appreciate the difficulties that lie ahead. "I do again submit," he urged, "that our country cannot give too much attention to the fact that the winning of this war as soon as it can be won is more important than anything else which can possibly be discussed at this time."

Making Position Clear

To make the position of Canada as a nation quite clear to those who might not understand it fully, Mr. King quoted from the declaration of the Imperial Conference in 1926. It was a document to which Great Britain and all dominions had agreed. It said in part:

"The rapid evolution of the overseas dominions during the last 50 years has evolved many complicated adjustments of old political machinery to changing conditions. The tendency toward equality of status was both right and inevitable. Geographic and other conditions made this impossible of attainment by way of federation.

"The only alternative was by way of autonomy; and along this road it has been steadily sought. . . . But the British Empire is not founded on negations. It depends essentially on positive ideals. Free institutions are its lifeblood. Free co-operation is its instrument. . . . To deal with questions of diplomacy and questions of defense we require also flexible machinery which can from time to time be adapted to the changing circumstances of the world."

PC Boat Is Tiny Vessel Performing Mighty Tasks

Little-known craft of U. S. Navy has won laurels for escort duty and patrol work.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

ABOARD THE "KILLER DICK" SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC—Uncle Sam has thousands of seamen on hundreds of PC boats in convoy and escort duty, yet the PC boats are scarcely known at all outside of the service.

Perhaps that is because the PC boat is doing those hazardous and essential jobs which often go unnoticed in a war. Technically a patrol craft, the small, slim fighter was introduced into convoy duty in the desperate days of early 1942, when the waters off Cape Hatteras were a graveyard of torpedoed ships.

The first PCs were commissioned just prior to Pearl Harbor. Since then, the growth of the PC fleet has been prodigious and rapid. As its duties have increased, its armament and therefore its tonnage and crews have grown. In anything approaching rough weather, it pitches like a swivel chair on a roller coaster.

Exactly what armament the PC boat carries is something for which the Navy does not seek publicity. But the gunner's mate and his crews are equipped to tackle planes as well as submarines and much of the PC's gear is similar to that used by destroyers.

Many Have Nicknames

PC boats aren't dignified with names—just numbers. But it is a Navy custom to nickname vessels. That's why we are the "Killer Dick." The escort commander's ship is the "Killer Diller."

Life aboard the "Killer Dick" is not all standing watches—on the bridge, at the guns, on the signal deck, and at the depth charges. Supporting its essential function of submarine patrol is a regimen of housekeeping, bookkeeping, catering, inventory taking, provisioning, repairing, and general maintenance. By the book, a PC sailor's duty is described as "four off and four on." Except in port, however, he never gets eight hours of sleep.

An ordinary seaman aboard the "Killer Dick," for instance, is out of his "sack" at 7 o'clock in the morning and sits down to his first "chow" of the day at 7:30. At 8 o'clock, he turns to for morning duties—scraping down the decks and painting them, washing the paint work, swabbing out compartments, or working at anything else that needs doing. At 10 o'clock, gun drill is likely to be called for an hour. Second chow is at 11:30.

The seaman goes on watch at 12 for four hours. After that, he is free unless he has another watch from 8 to 12 at night. He is up again at 7 the next morning. Between duties, he does his laundry, studies, and takes tests to improve his rating, listens to the ship's radio, plays cards, reads — and sleeps. For this, he earns from $56 to $78 a month.

With the exception of the two cooks and three mess cooks—who serve more than 50 men and officers a day from a galley the size of a kitchenette—nobody aboard the "Killer Dick" indulges in the luxury of being a specialist.

Typical of New Navy

The PC service is staffed largely with young officers from the Naval Reserve, many of whom have stepped directly aboard their ships from officers' training schools. The enlisted men are nearly all newcomers to the Navy. The "Killer Dick's" complement is probably typical of the Navy today—particularly of the new Navy which a new threat has demanded.

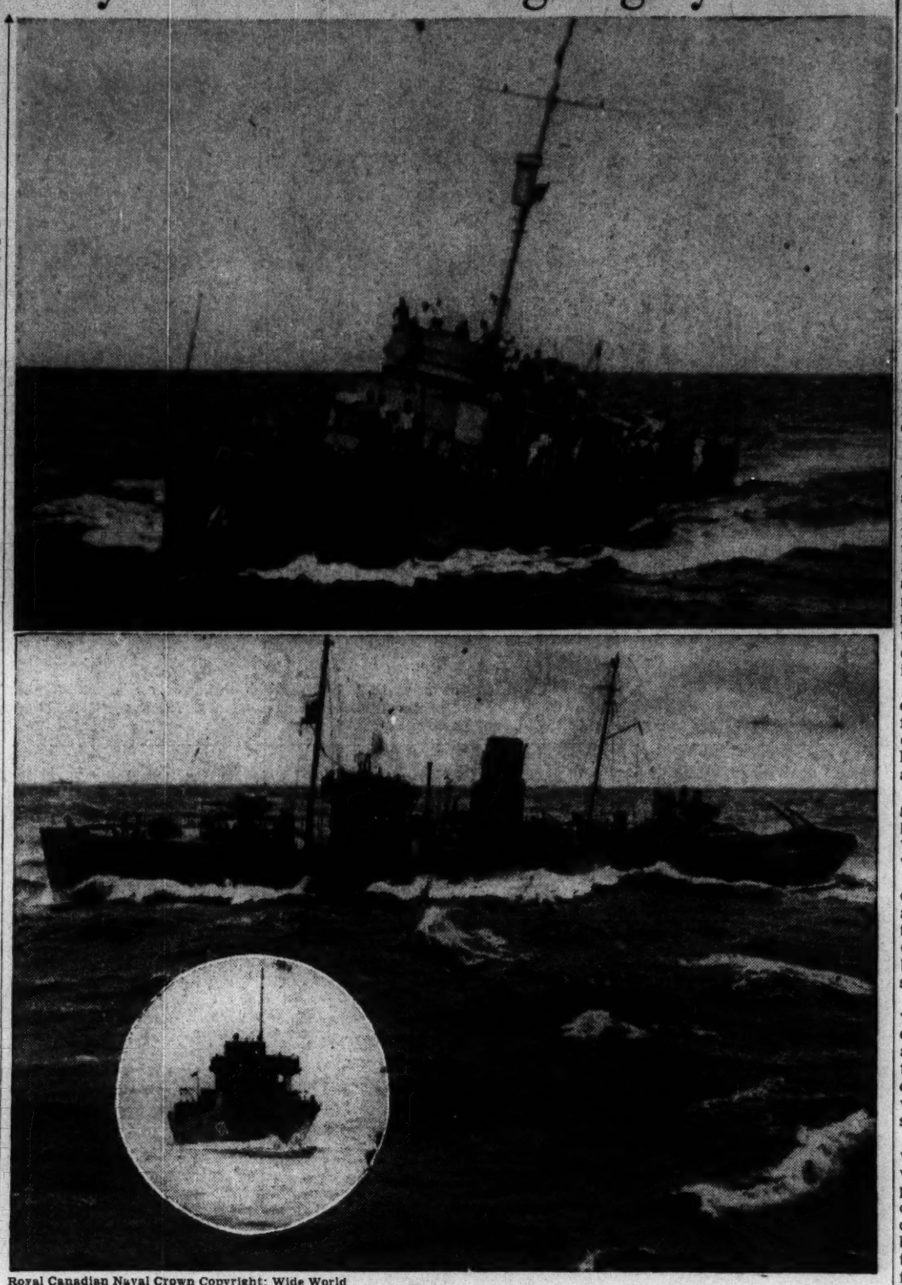
Southerners predominate on the "Killer Dick," but nearly all parts of the country are represented. There are farmers from the Middle West and West, a school teacher from New Jersey, a dairyman from Virginia, a fisherman from Maryland, a caribou hunter from Alaska, a civil engineer from Florida, and a number of boys recently out of school. Richmond is so well represented, that part of the crew has been nicknamed "the Richmond Navy."

Although it was commissioned only a year ago at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, the "Killer Dick" is a veteran PC boat. It has cruised 55,000 miles. Not a single vessel has been lost to submarines from its convoys.

Since PCs carry provisions and fuel oil for extended cruising, it is possible that they may go into regular trans-Atlantic service. They already have ranged over impressively broad stretches of ocean.

Most of the men aboard the "Killer Dick" tell you they would take a transfer to any other service, but many others admit a grudging and even affectionate pride in their bucking boats.

Perhaps the PC boat is not a glamour girl like the much-publicized corvette. Perhaps it's just the Cinderella of the escort service. But the PCs are doing a tough, rigorous job over thousands of miles of ocean, and doing it well.



Royal Canadian Naval Crown Copyright; Wide World

Two Types of Allied Vessels Stalking U-Boats

Upper: The sturdy little Patrol Craft "Killer Dick" in a high sea with all on board on the alert for U-boats threatening the convoy it is protecting. Lower: A profile and a full-face of a corvette, one of the sturdy fighters turned out by Canada to play a vital part in protecting Atlantic convoys from submarines.

Minnesota Farmers Get Output Honors

SAINT PAUL, March 25 (AP)—An Army of 120,000 men-behind-the-front, Minnesota farmers, drew a tribute March 24 for their work in producing food for the armed forces and the home front when Gov. Harold E. Stassen awarded them Minnesota's wartime A banners.

The merit rating was devised by Governor Stassen to signalize outstanding farm work and corresponds to the pennants awarded by the Army and Navy to war plants for record production.

Gold and maroon banners in which is centered the letter "A" and silver lapel buttons were distributed to the Minnesota farmers in a ceremony in the rotunda of the Minnesota Capitol. Only a few of the 120,000 farmers were on hand. The rest stayed at home to keep on producing.

President Roosevelt sent a message to the Governor which read: "When you greet those loyal farmers who are now to receive the Minnesota agricultural award, will you be good enough to extend my hearty congratulations to all who have won this splendid recognition. My message to the patriotic farmers of Minnesota is keep up up the good work."

Honor Sword for Stalingrad Is King's Tribute to Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—The sword of Honor which King George has presented to the City of Stalingrad, as a tribute to its heroic resistance to the German invaders, is to be forged, it is reported here, by Wilkinson's of Pall Mall, the oldest and largest sword-making organization in this country.

It is to be a real sword, made of the same quality steel that goes into military swords, and forged to the pattern of a knight's sword of the late middle ages. The steel comes from Sheffield, where it is manufactured according to a special formula, and it will be possible to bend the blade into the crescent of the new moon without breaking it.

While in the raw state, it is subjected to four 400-pound blows—on the edge, the back, and each side of the flat—and if, immediately after this treatment, it does not ring like a tuning fork when struck against a wooden obstacle, it is rejected as flawed.

The cost of Swords of Honor varies enormously, according to the embellishments on the hilt. Probably the most expensive ever made by Wilkinson's was delivered to the order of the Maharaja of Jaipur, who presented it to King Edward VII on his coronation. The hilt was set with large diamonds. This sword cost £10,000.

Atlantic Gales and U-Boats Twin Foes of Canadian Navy

By Lieut. Commander George A. Lawrence, R. C. N. V. R.

Written for the Associated Press

OTTAWA, March 25—Off Canada's Eastern Seaboard two wars are being fought today. One is the smashing of the U-boat campaign; the other is against an enemy of our ships just as bitter and unrelenting—North Atlantic winter.

Men who take the Royal Canadian Navy's ships to sea know every trip means action—if not with U-boats then against storm, wind, ice, and 40-foot waves. Sometimes they face both enemies at once.

That their active service is a role of action is indicated by the terse meteorological service statement that storms of "unusual frequency and severity" have swept the North Atlantic this season.

In terms of the daily life of men this means hardship and, perhaps, suffering; it means cold meals and soaking, cold clothes; it means moving inch by inch on deck along the course of lifelines, where howling gales drive words back down a man's throat; it means sleepless nights and grave responsibilities. It means, too, the deep-felt satisfaction of whipping the enemy on his own ground. But let a seaman tell it. . . .

"It is worse than I could ever describe in words. But it isn't bad for us because we've been fighting out there for months, and we're hard and healthy and know the joy a fighter has in licking a bully.

"We spent our Christmas in a gale off Iceland. Cooking was impossible. We had bully beef sandwiches, and we washed them down with cold water.

"The decks were leaking and everyone was wet. It was freezing above, and below everyone was trying to find a dry corner to steam out wet clothes. But that wasn't bad. Take the last storm, for instance.

"I went up on deck when there was a gale wind. They said officially it went up to 60 and 70 miles an hour sometimes. We were in the Arctic current that sweeps down from Greenland's ice cap. It was cold, bitter cold for the sea. . . .

"You've been in a car when it was icing up? You've seen the windshield, fenders, hood, every part covered with a pebbly layer of ice? That's what it's like. Except that the glass plates on our bridge, that might be compared to the windshield of a car, had a foot of ice on them when we made harbor.

"That's when you hang on to lifelines, when waves toss 40 feet, and you watch for green water spilling solidly over your decks.

"After 36 hours of icing we were in dangerous shape. We had ice right up to the crow's nest. The flimsy signal halyards were half a foot thick, like huge baker's rolls. Our ship began to list. After one roll she didn't come back for so long some of us were saying prayers, to ourselves.

"It's funny how ice affects ships. Their noses get heavy. A destroyer, now, is narrow, just a few feet wide, but a hundred yards long. A corvette is stubby and wide. So the corvette keeps taking longer rolls and hanging over on her side as if she's never coming back, and she bobs like a cork, without much speed on.

"The destroyer rides up on the nose of a big one. Another rolls up and her nose keeps on going up, up, up. . . . You wonder when she's going to stop and, suddenly, she drops, drops down and down and down until she hits with a crash that makes you think she'll fly to bits. After she quivers—you've seen a duck wag its tail to shake water off? That's what a destroyer does. And of course she's being driven through the water, for she must have speed.

"When she logs down with ice, you think she's never coming back up either. Her nose gets down in the water, heavy, and the combers come breaking up over the bridge like surf."

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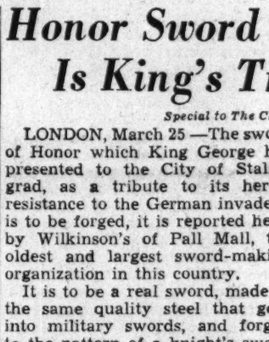
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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK John Wanamaker

Meat-Rationing Success Tied to 'Black Mart' Curb

Continued from Page 1

of weight, quality, or price, but is glad to get any meat at all.

If this market continues after rationing, it means that the housewife will then be buying meat not only overpriced but if the butcher gives her an extra allowance, also outside the ration points to which she is entitled.

But the "black market" cannot be stopped merely by the proposed licensing of all the hundreds and thousands of small and large slaughterers. There must also be a proper overhaul of the entire meat price structure.

This structure now has two major faults:

Major Faults

First it squeezes the industry between uncontrolled prices for livestock and controlled or ceiling prices at the butcher shop.

Second, the price freeze of March 23, 1942, distorted the distribution. Packers, squeezed between ceiling and rising floors, sent their meat where they could salvage the best margins, and after nine months or so of this, a combined sense of unfair treatment and desperation in the trade brought the "black market."

Hence, in addition to licensing slaughterers, the Office of Price Administration will have to put ceilings on livestock and then arrange for living margins for at least a part of the meat trade. There is, of course, not enough meat available for civilians to keep the entire meat distributing machinery busy. The simplest thing for OPA to do would be to put some distributors out of business, but of course that isn't likely to be done.

Second major implication of the new rationing program is that, sooner or later, all foods are likely to be rationed — and not many months distant.

It was evident that the inclusion of certain kinds of cheese was due to the fact that they are good substitutes for meat. Unable to buy her full wishes of one kind of food, the United States housewife turns to another. Rationing of canned vegetables turned demand more heavily toward fresh vegetables. A shortage of potatoes is likely to turn buying toward alternative carbohydrates, which means bread and other cereals—still in abundance.

Wheat Carry-Over

Last and perhaps most important implication of meat rationing is the pointer it gives to future supply of all animal products, including meats, dairy foods, and ultimately poultry and eggs.

The country has at present a huge carry-over of wheat and a record meat-raising capacity. But this grain carry-over is likely to diminish from now on. Already the Food Administrator has taken off both the marketing quota on last year's wheat and the acreage quota on this year's crop to come. Considerable of the wheat will go into making alcohol. It has been estimated that perhaps 300,000,000 bushels will go into livestock feeding. And public consumption of cereals will increase as other items are rationed.

Now grains are the basis for livestock production. And the country has the alternative of holding this grain for direct human consumption or taking it indirectly in the form of meats, dairy, and poultry products. The latter represents the higher living standard, but direct consumption is the more economical way to use it.

At present, the price structure is geared to the use of these grains in producing meat and dairy products. Grains are comparatively cheap and meat prices comparatively dear, so the corn-hog and the feed-dairy-product ratios are comparatively high; farmers can get more for their grain on the hoof than by selling it for direct human consumption.

Fundamental Problem

But this situation is likely to change, and the evidence already is in sight. The price of corn recently was raised, and although the corn-hog ratio is still favorable to hog growing, this increase will put the squeeze on a good many dairy-farming regions. Also, a shortage of high-protein and high-vitamin stock feeds already is in sight. The fundamental problem here also is whether such crops as soybeans, peanuts and cotton seed should be fed to livestock or processed for human consumption.

First sign of the squeeze is likely to appear in the dairy industry, which cannot hope to meet its 1943 goals and probably will be in trouble by late summer.

Next squeeze will come in poultry, where the big question now is the supply of feed.

Finally, the problem will appear in meat supply. This may not appear until 1944. The grain crop of 1942, which was enormous, is the feed for the livestock production of 1943, which is tremendous. But both the carry-over of grain and the crop 1943 probably will be less, hence there will be less for the livestock. The problem then will be acute of finding animal feed, and the choice will be a hard one for the Government or the public to decide whether to cut livestock production or human consumption of the grain crop.

This is expressed largely in price. Here also the signs are beginning to appear. With meat rationing there probably will be, as intimated above, a ceiling on livestock. Meantime, the Farm Bloc is still working through the Pace bill and the Bankhead bill to raise the prices of grains.

This would narrow the feed ratio, which already is beginning to squeeze the dairy industry. The problem then would be whether to allow higher prices for dairy products or to let the low-production cows be culled for meat and let the supply of butter and cheese decrease. Dairy production is directly dependent on the spread between feed and milk prices, for as it narrows, the low production cows do not pay their way.

Hence in another year the country is likely to be on a much lower standard of eating. This lower standard is not likely to appear in the amount of food, or in the calories available, but in the amount of high-protein and high-vitamin food, and particularly in the proportion of the daily American meal consisting of meats and dairy products.

This Will Make Your Mouth Water

Associated Press

J. H. Westing — Leon Bosch

Reporters worked up a sudden appetite when they saw this display of meat at an Office of Price Administration meat-rationing press conference in Washington recently. Mr. Westing, Assistant Director of Food Rationing, and Mr. Bosch, head of the Point-Control Development Section, are discussing the meat-rationing point program. The meat, however, was made of wax.

Coupons? No, Sir! Not for Katschkawalj

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 25

For your information katschkawalj is not rationed.

Neither is bgug-panir, hvid gjedeost, armavir, mou, nessel, providence (!), queyaas, schottengsied, tworog nor wet jack.

These are just some of the 250 types of cheeses the Office of Price Administration listed officially yesterday as being unrationed. Under the meat rationing program, all "soft or perishable" cheeses are exempt.

The list also includes more common names such as cottage, cream, and egg cheese.

Tunisian Fighting Held Inconclusive

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Terming Tunisian fighting still far from decisive in any sector, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, warned the American people against either undue optimism or pessimism over the general war outlook.

Neither Allied victories nor setbacks can be considered conclusive at this point, the OWI chief said yesterday, when he asserted German U-boat claims of damage in the Atlantic were "as usual, fantastically exaggerated." However, he added "submarine activity undoubtedly will be increased this spring, and so will our antisubmarine measures."

Mr. Davis distributed a statement detailing OWI's co-operation with the nation's news-dissemination agencies, in reply to charges that OWI has failed to make full use of existing information outlets.

He said OWI clears and issues more than 250 war news releases a week and handles an average of 2,500 queries a month from the press. More than 1,500 stories and articles have resulted from co-operation between magazines and OWI, he said, while radio programs and advertising copy furthering Federal war efforts have been furnished by the agency.

'Movie-Struck' Youth Held

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (AP)—A "movie-struck" youth from Omaha, Neb., Russell Eugene Alexanderson was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today on a charge of sending threatening letters to Actress Betty Grable.

Farm in South Race-Segregation Oasis

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRUGER, Miss.—If you'll drive off the main road that runs between Jackson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., at a point near here, you'll find a little known but potentially important attempt to better the lot of the impoverished southern farmer—Providence Co-operative Farm.

Providence Farm, probably the only independent producer-co-operative experiment of its kind in the country, has in five years proved at least one thing, that courage, persistence, kindness, and patience pay. Without them there would be no Providence Farm today.

But, come visit this interesting place with us. First meet Sam Franklin, Jr., resident director. Mr. Franklin is a Presbyterian minister, formerly a missionary in Japan.

"We haven't justified our claim that the producer-co-operative idea is right," says Mr. Franklin candidly, "but we are going on, because we feel it is right, and because we believe that some day we'll prove it. We know in any event that these people need help and we intend to try to help them."

Now collectivism, in whatever form, may be socially, politically, and economically unsound, at least unworkable in the American environment. Complete elimination of race segregation in the South under present conditions may be an idea too advanced for the immediate practical good of the region. One may disagree in fact with all of the theories underlying this experiment here at Providence Farm. But he would have to admit after a visit here that it is permeated with good will and sincerity, and that it deserves attention as something more than a dabbling in "pinkish" theories.

Negro and White Families

On a tract of about 3,000 acres, 400 of them under cultivation or cleared, we find 15 families, both Negro and white, trying earnestly to put into practice a system which they and their sponsors hope will not only bring them some measure of security and prosperity, but will point the way to a solution of many of the problems of mankind, at least of the Southland.

It is essentially a democratic undertaking. The members themselves not only decide on who runs the farm and how, but largely determine the over-all policy.

That policy today is a modification of the collective farm, such as is common in Russia. It combines the producer-co-operative features of that system with some of the orthodox phases of private enterprise.

That is a change from the practically all-out collectivism of another experiment organized earlier by the same sponsors and operated coincidentally for a while at Rochdale, not far away. Most of the members of Providence Farm came here from Rochdale when the latter was recently sold out. It was the members themselves, we find, who chose to modify the system in practice here.

Mr. Franklin tells us that it was in 1936 with Dr. Sherwood Eddy that he ventured into Parkin, Ark., to investigate stories of destitution and violence among evicted sharecroppers, chiefly Negroes. Dr. Eddy is widely known as a Y. M. C. A. worker, author and lecturer. At Parkin they found that what they had heard was understated. They were immediately arrested and locked up for "interfering" with local efforts to handle the problem.

Out of Squalor

Out of this experience, Mr. Franklin says, without malice but with a sober shake of his head, grew a deep determination to help these people. They raised funds, most of it back East, and soon had purchased a 2,138-acre plot of black cotton land in Boliva County, over in Mississippi. It was agreed that to try their experiment in Arkansas would be too much like building on a volcano. Some 24 of the neediest families from among those who had been evicted from their farms and were found living in huts and tents along the roadside in Arkansas, were brought over and settled at the site in Mississippi, and the experiment got under way. A board of five trustees was formed to hold the property and organize the project. Officially named the Delta Co-operative Farm, it was universally referred to as Rochdale, after the birthplace of the consumer co-operative movement in England more than 100 years ago.

It wasn't long, though, before they found they had proceeded with more enthusiasm than caution. The clay soil was good for nothing but cotton, therefore unsuitable for an experiment built largely on the idea of subsistence farming.

Dr. Eddy and Mr. Franklin and their backers were undiscouraged; and in 1938 they found another place, some distance away, in hilly country but with soil that would grown corn and "taters" and beans as well as cotton, now Providence Co-operative Farm.

For this they paid $17,500. They continued to operate the Rochdale Farm until the spring of 1942 when that land, for which they had also paid $17,500, was sold for $32,000, and the whole experiment was concentrated here at Providence.

Here they are today, intent as ever on "building a sample of a socialized economy of abundance," although the war has come along to inject new obstacles.

The first aim, says Mr. Franklin, a very kindly and very practical man, who feels he is still serving as a missionary, is to help these people, "lift them out of the muck of despair."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Steps to Bring Books to 35,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Individuals in all sorts of groups—civic clubs, trade unions, farm organizations, and so on—are being urged by the American Library Association to appoint themselves volunteer leaders in a campaign to provide library service for 35,000,000 Americans to whom it is not now available.

For the Library Association finds through surveys that a great many areas in the United States are without public library service of any kind. Although most persons recognize that public school opportunities are unequal, varying greatly with the economic resources of the states, probably few are aware of the wide variations in library service, the A. L. A. believes, and it has published a pamphlet which presents vividly the case and the means for extending service to areas now without it.

In Massachusetts, this booklet shows, every person in the State is able to draw books out of some public library. But in each of 15 other states, there are more than 1,000,000 people who have no public library within their reach. Massachusetts, by the way, spends $1.03 per capita on libraries, the most of any state. The amounts put out for libraries run from this point, which the A. L. A. thinks just about normal, away down to four and five cents spent by two states with low per capita income —Mississippi and Arkansas.

Program That Is Offered

What can be done about it? The American Library Association, insisting that books are essential tools for successful participation in modern society, offers a program. Most states, even though short in library service, have at least drawn up plans for the future. The need now is to bring planning and action down to the local area. So the A. L. A. proposes that each individual interested in better library service for his community make himself "a point of leverage for local planning and action." He can apply to the library extension agency at his state capital for information about the long-time plan, or, if his state has no such agency, he can write to the American Library Association in Chicago for information.

Through these sources he will learn that it is possible to extend library service without necessarily putting up library buildings. The difficulty now seems to be that many rural areas are without any service at all, while cities are fairly well supplied. Yet the facilities of the city library might well be drawn upon for rural aid through proper planning.

"Red Box" Farm Home

What is needed in these more sparsely settled areas, points out the A. L. A., is a regional service. A chart in its publication shows such service as a wheel. In the middle is the central library—the building. At the end of each spoke is some form of branch, a store, a factory station, a rural school, a community branch library, a gas station, a city school, or what is designated as a "red box" farm home. Each one of these can serve as a distributing point for books.

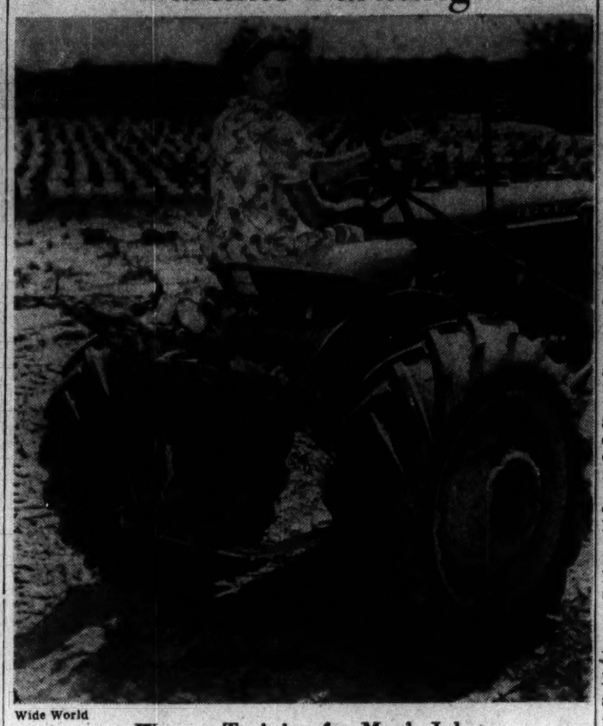
Formation of larger library units is held needed. The A. L. A. advocates establishing county-wide administrative units in the states, or if the counties are small, units composed of several counties. Existing small libraries would be federated as branches of these larger units, and new branches would be established as needed to serve the whole area.

While the American Library Association regards local initiative as of the utmost value, it does not think that indigent localities can be expected to do everything without outside aid. California stands out as a state giving good support of libraries, and Arkansas is down a the bottom of the column. But the per capita income in California is $734, as compared with $248 in Arkansas. While it might be argued that Arkansas would have better income if its people had more books, the fact remains that something needs to be done to equalize opportunities for young people growing up in these states, the A. L. A. believes. It advocates Federal and state aid, and recommends granting adequate funds to the new Federal library agency to enable it to assume leadership in library development.

Ship Model for President

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—A small model of a "sea skimmer," new type fighting boat, has been presented to President Roosevelt by Senator Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, on behalf of the inventor, Anton Gadza.

Wartime Farming



Wide World

Women Training for Men's Job

It's not exactly like a ride around some parkway—but if a woman can drive a car she can drive a tractor. Women of the United States Crop Corps learning this work in order to release men for the armed forces.

Roosevelt Appoints Davis War Food Administrator

Continued from Page 1

effect of these joint bills would be to break down stabilization.

"We must face the fact that radical change in the cost of food means radical change in the 'Little Steel' formula as well," he wrote. "If the Congress requires the one," he said, "it must accept responsibility for the other."

Thinks Present Prices Fair

Mr. Brown said he believed farm prices and farm incomes have been raised to fair levels.

The Steagall bill swept through the House yesterday as a rebuff to Mr. Roosevelt, under leadership of the Farm Bloc and with powerful Republican support. This measure proposes to eliminate benefit payments in computing parity and fixing ceiling prices for farm commodities. The Pace bill would require inclusion of all farm labor costs in computing parity prices.

Organized labor threatens to demand higher wages if living costs are not kept in check, declaring that it will refuse to be "stabilized" if farmers are not.

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, leader of the attack on Mr. Roosevelt, declared, however, that the issue before the House was a clash between the Executive and the Legislature, and in fact involved the same matter as that over Mr. Roosevelt's attempted curb on salaries.

On the salary limitation repeal bill, now before the White House, the Senate made an important change, and the House accepted it. As the House first passed the rebuff to the President it was so sweeping that it deprived him of power to regulate salaries under the $25,000 limit altogether. The Senate removed this ban, stipulating that the President might not reduce salaries from below the highest level attained between Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942, but still permitting him to regulate salary and wage increases made since Oct. 2, 1942.

The text of the official announcement setting up the new food administration said:

Official Announcement

"The President today announced the creation in the Department of Agriculture of an Administration of Food Production and Distribution under the dirction and supervision of an administrator appointed by the President.

"The President announced that he had drafted Mr. Chester C. Davis to serve as Administrator. Mr. Davis was for several years the Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and is now the President of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, Mo. He has agreed to accept the appointment, will secure a leave of absence from his bank, and report for duty next Monday.

"The Administrator will have charge of what may be called the food-production and distribution activities of the Department, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the food distribution activities that were transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the War Production Board last December, and the recruitment of farm labor recently transferred to the Department by the War Manpower Commission.

"The activities of the Department as it existed prior to its expansion a few years ago, including, among others, research, forestry, and the Farm Credit Administration, will continue as at present. The Secretary of Agriculture will continue as a member of the War Production Board, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Combined Food Board, and other committees which now consume a large portion of his time and prevent his giving to the administration of operation activities the time he would like to devote to such administration."

'Gas' Shortage Clue to Puzzle Of Luftwaffe

Continued from Page 1

itiative in carrying out intruder patrols, strafing missions deep into enemy territory, whereas Nazi and Fascist fighters seldom ventured far from their bases.

Yet there was no apparent dearth of planes on the Axis side. On occasion as many as 100 Stukas participated in dive-bombing attacks on British front-line positions. Incidentally, dive-bombing technique which proved effective in the invasion of the Low Countries and France, remains unaltered as the Luftwaffe's chief front-line tactic despite the fact improved ack-ack dispersal has rendered it costly and ineffective, while slow, clumsy Stukas are like clay pigeons for fighters.

By contrast, Allied tactics have constantly progressed and both the RAF pattern of bombing from a medium altitude and American high-altitude bombing with the Norden bombsight are more efficient and safer.

Spurt Last November

At various times swarms of Messerschmitt 109s and Italian Macchi 202 fighters have suddenly appeared in the Libyan sky, only to vanish just as suddenly. The biggest spurt in Axis fighter activity occurred last November before the Eighth Army push.

Luftwaffe losses were heavy and apparently by the time Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery attacked they had shot their bolt, for during the battle and subsequent retreat Marshal Rommel's ground forces were left without a protecting fighter umbrella.

Whereas Marshal Rommel's evacuation after the initial El Alamein disaster soon became ordered and systematic so that almost no usable equipment was left behind, the Luftwaffe retired in apparent complete disorder, leaving scores of planes of all models sitting on the airfields, most of them in flying condition. Others only needed little fixing.

Remarkable Case

In addition, hangars, warehouses and larger bases were packed with plane parts and engines ready for assembly, as well as instruments, bombs and ammunition. This was notably the case at Castel Benito Amin Airport outside Tripoli, where presumably the Luftwaffe had ample time for evacuation and demolition.

One of the strangest incidents in the Libyan campaign concerns the landing field at Gambut, 40 miles southeast of Tobruk, where RAF and Luftwaffe fighter squadrons were alternately stationed. When the RAF evacuated the field last June [they continued operating from there until enemy tanks were sighted three miles off] they left behind about a hundred thousand gallons of high octane gasoline.

As German airplane engines are not built for such volatile fuel, it was no use to them and when the United Nations recaptured the field last November the entire supply still was there, untouched, and ready for use.

Lack of Gasoline

The supposition that the Luftwaffe is chronically suffering from a gasoline shortage seems confirmed by various circumstances. Gasoline tankers are a most vulnerable target and for several months last autumn, according to intelligence reports, not one tanker got through.

When the British entered Bengasi one tanker was still burning in the harbor. It had been hit by American bombers two weeks previously and, according to local Arabs, was the German's forlorn hope. After its loss they were forced to abandon both planes and motor vehicles, the Arabs reported.

If this is correct, it would help explain away much of the mystery.

Bingo Bill Passed By N. Y. Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25—The Wilson bill, which legalizes bingo games in the State, passed the Assembly March 23 by a vote of 100 to 34. It is a restrictive measure, however, and provides that a local governing body, on petition of 5 per cent of the voters, may authorize the game only if it is directed by a fraternal, veteran, grange, church, or other non-profit organization. No professional games will be allowed.

Coincidentally the Senate passed the Assembly concurrent resolution which calls for final adjournment of the 1943 Legislature at 4 p. m. on March 26.

As this action was completed, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey submitted his final appropriation requests of the session which leave estimated State costs for the forthcoming fiscal year nearly $4,000,000 below the ceiling he established in his $369,000,000 Executive budget. In the latter, the Governor provided for new and increased appropriations of $7,500,000, yet his supplemental figures now in hand keep the cost-sheet total under $372,000,000.

Elections in Denmark Prick Balloon of German Prestige

Continued from Page 1

were ignored socially in Danish homes.

Despite such provocation, the Germans preserved the appearances. They had decided to make Denmark an example of the benign good will of Nazi Germany. They continued to coddle as best they knew how. Before the war, Nazi ideology had advanced the doctrine that the Scandinavians were pure "Nordic Aryans" and therefore one with the German people. Their propaganda always had suggested that the Scandinavians should share favorably in the new order.

Thus, if the new order had any validity for any other European nation than Germany, it had validity for Scandinavians. And of the Scandinavians, only the Danes succumbed without fighting. They had every reason thus to expect the best Germany could offer.

And Nazi Germany did the best it was inherently capable of doing for Denmark. It plundered Denmark discreetly and quietly. It ruled Denmark inconspicuously. It respected all the outward forms of Danish sovereignty. The Nazi Swastika was flown only over the German Legation and over the residence of the German Military Commander in Copenhagen. Government orders were issued over the telephone to officials of the Danish Government—not in their own offices. Danish abundance was destroyed, but Danes still were allowed to eat better than any other occupied country in Europe, better even than the people of Germany.

According to Nazi lights, all this provided a perfect model of benign treatment. It was supposed to make other countries desire to submit quickly and eagerly to Nazi rule and join in the joyful pageant to the temple of the new order. Above all, it was supposed to make the Danes realize that their destiny was one with Germany's.

It hasn't worked. The Danes have lived three years with it. If it were good and if it had any merit, they would know it and would inevitably accept it. The results speak for themselves. To any still clinging to the illusion that Nazi-ism brings good to any but Germans, this should prove an all-sufficient answer.

The Danes have proved that even for a "Nordic Aryan" nation, Naziism has nothing to offer even remotely comparable to its own former freedom. They want none of it, even if Danes and Germans are "blood cousins." What is more, they dare to say so even under Hitler's "best foot."

Huge Tanks Roll From 'Ghost' Plant

HAMMOND, Ind., March 25 (AP)—Army tanks ready for battle are rolling today from the railway gun mount assembly lines of Hammond's principal war plant of 1917-18—a relic of broken windows and pigeon roosts for the last decade.

And if the Army should run short of tank drivers, it might pick up some among the boys who have been wheeling armored monsters over highways in test runs before Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company turns its new product over to the Army for shipment to a battle zone.

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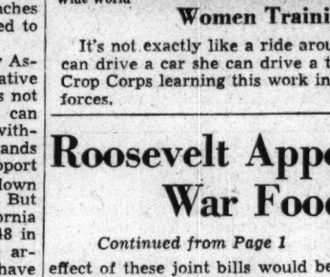
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Coal Miners Support Union But Hope to Avert Strike

By Selden Menefee
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOGAN, W. Va.—The miners of West Virginia's thriving bituminous coal fields hope that a compromise can be reached before their contract expires on April 1. But they are determined to get higher wages, and if the present negotiations collapse they will support almost unanimously a strike to force concessions from the operators. They won't like it but they'll back it.

This conclusion is based on interviews with rank and file mine workers in three camps near Logan. The men I talked with were of all types—young and old, white and Negro, workers inside the mines and on the tipples.

Most of the miners here are native-born Americans and there is no question of their patriotism. Many unpainted shacks proudly display one, two or three service stars in their windows. Nearly all the men belong to the "10 Per Cent Club." Two workers told me they were buying a $25 war bond every fortnight.

They realize, most of them, that a strike now would impede the war effort. But they believe that they should get more money to offset the rising cost of living, especially since the operators are getting more for their coal today than when the present contracts were signed. And they think that with the current demand for coal so great, the operators will have to give in before a strike could do much harm.

Study of Conditions

Talk of the inflationary spiral which might be touched off by sharp wage increases at this time has no meaning here. The miners don't understand such language. They do believe that they need more money to support their large families. As one miner said, "Prices are getting so high that a person has a time just a-livin' these days. Ten dollars a day wouldn't be too much."

A visitor to Logan on Saturday does not get the impression that the miners are in need. Crowds of workers from the camps, with their families, jam the lanes that pass for streets in this narrow valley town. They spend their money freely.

But a visit to the camps outside of town gives an entirely different picture. Here are tens of thousands of miners living in unpainted company shacks, ofter with two families in a single small house. Almost every family has its chickens, some have cows, and many raise gardens on hillsides with a slope of 45 degrees or more. The appearance of poverty is unrelieved despite these things.

Some of the operators are relatively generous. One camp operated by the Island Creek Coal and Coke Co. even boasts a swimming pool for its workers, but the contrast between the workers' houses and those of the managers who live on what the miners call "Snob's Knob" is none the less impressive.

The $7 daily wage which now prevails in the mines seems high, especially with time-and-a-half for overtime. The men, however, charge that some of the largest mines avoided giving them overtime work until a few weeks ago when they "wanted to make an impression for the negotiations."

Excessive deductions is another cause of dissatisfaction. One coal-loader showed me a pay-slip covering his last two weeks of work. It totaled $80. But a quarter of this was taken off to cover the powder and caps he had used in his work, for social security and victory taxes, health, hospital and burial fees, and the like. Another $20 was deducted for "scrip" used in trading at the company store. The cash remaining was just over $42.

It is an undeniable fact that these workers feel a strong loyalty to the union that has raised their wages from about $4 per day to the present $7 level. Their allegiance is not so much, however, to John L. Lewis as to the local unions whose officials they know personally. And they seem willing now to support these officials to the limit.

Hope for Compromise

None of the miners welcomes the prospect of a strike. The last one, two years ago, brought widespread suffering, relieved only slightly by the dollar-a-day strike allowance advanced by local companies to their regular employees. But the men are acutely aware from past experience that today's boom conditions are only temporary, and they are determined to get what they think is their fair share of the companies' gross income, while they can.

If they strike, it will be reluctantly and with the confident hope that a compromise will soon be reached. As one miner told me, "I got two sons in the Army and I don't want to do anything to hurt them. But if the union says strike we got to strike. There's nothing else we can do."

As for the War Labor Board's wage policy, that does not enter into the picture at all out here. The miners think of this right in terms of workers versus operators. Federal intervention means to them simply that the Government would take over the mines. If that happens the men will go back to work, in the certainty that Uncle Sam will give them a fair settlement of their demands. 'If they are disappointed in this faith, they will be profoundly disillusioned.

New Jersey Heads Its Pipe Line South

Associated Press

Across the State the Big Tube Pokes Its Way

Here is the first half of the new pipe line that, when completed, will stretch from Longview, Texas, by way of Illinois, to Bayonne, N. J. Contractors are busy now in New Jersey laying the pipe in 200-foot sections in its trench and welding the seams. It is expected they will average a mile a day. It is said that the pipe line will be the longest of its size ever laid.

Lewis Sees Progress Made On New Soft Coal Contract

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers, has advised President Roosevelt that progress is being made in negotiations for a new contract to cover approximately 450,000 bituminous miners.

This announcement came yesterday at a press conference as partial coal production in the Appalachian soft coal fields was assured for 30 days after March 31, termination date of the present contract.

Northern operators announced they had accepted the UMW proposal to limit wage negotiation to 30 days after expiration of the current agreement.

Their lead, however, was not followed by Southern operators, who rejected the union's proposal and countered by asking that negotiations and work continue on a retroactive basis regardless of how long it takes to draft a new contract. They pointed out that President Roosevelt's message to continue negotiations without a production stoppage contained no time-limit provision.

Informed of the Southern operators' stand, Mr. Lewis said:

"Their position is untenable and they can't sustain it. Further consideration on their part will make them change their mind."

He declared that much of the Southern Appalachian tonnage was owned by Northern operators, and added that the Northern operators, having reached an agreement to continue production in some of their mines, would not want others shut down.

Mr. Lewis did not reveal the text of his message to the President other than to say that in substance it notified the President that progress was being made.

WLB Finally Rules

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—After twice resolving the issue of union security at the Allis-Chalmers plant in West Allis, Wis., and then reconsidering, the War Labor Board was reported authoritatively to have decided upon a form of maintenance of membership which is supported by employer members of the Board. At least one of the public members was understood to have dissented.

A majority of the panel which heard the case criticized the C. I. O. United Auto Workers at the plant and recommended the denial of any form of union security. A serious strike occurred at the plant two years ago and labor relations there have been regarded as explosive.

The union security formula reported agreed upon now by a majority of the Board originated more than a year ago in the case of Marshall Field and Company, Spray, N. C., and is known as the Marshall Field Formula. Under it, the individual must take the affirmative action of binding himself in writing to membership. Under the Board's standard maintenance of membership formula, his existing membership in the union is frozen for the duration of the contract without any action on his part but he may, by an affirmative step, withdraw from the union during a 15 day "escape."

Vending Company Faces FTC Charge

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission today announced issuance of a complaint charging the Automatic Canteen Company of America with practices which "may tend to injure competition" and establish a monopoly in the leasing and licensing of automatic vending machines

The Commission said the Company, which has headquarters in Chicago, was one of the largest concerns of its kind and had outstanding on lease in 31 States 205,154 vending machines of four types in addition to a large number of other types. Through these machines, the FTC said, the Company annually sells more than 200,000,000 candy bars, 5,000,000 pounds of nuts, and 1,850,000 boxes of chewing gum.

The Commission alleged that the Company violated the Clayton Act with a lease requiring exclusive use of its machines, and that it violated the Robinson-Patman Act by requiring discriminatory price concessions in the purchase of confections.

Nylon Window Screens For Postwar Houses

WILMINGTON, Del., March 25 (AP)—Another contribution to postwar living—a nylon window screen—was announced March 24 by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The chemically made screen can be raised or lowered like a window shade, the Company said, can be produced in any color, requires no painting, and will not corrode or stain sills.

Its elasticity is such that pencils or other sharp-pointed objects can be thrust through it without damage, the strands snapping back into place when rubbed with the fingers.

The Company said wide-scale tests would be made of the material during the summer, looking toward possible military use.

Nazis Boost Forced Labor By 2,000,000

BERN, Switzerland, March 25 (AP)—The Germans are speeding up their forced labor program, with which they are bleeding France of its manpower, and have extended it to another eight classes covering men in the 24 to 31 age group, said a dispatch today from the French frontier to the newspaper, Gazette de Lausanne.

The order is expected to cover an estimated 2,000,000 men for work in German war production.

The dispatch said the Nazis had revised their recruiting system in an effort to reduce the great number of young men who take to the woods and the mountains in an effort to escape. Hereafter no preliminary physical examination is required, and the first intimation these men will have that they are going to Germany is when they are gathered for convoy to railroad stations.

Extension of forced labor to the new classes, the dispatch said, has resulted in "a grave impression on the people and was expected to cause new tension."

Mayors were charged with the task of compiling lists of men in these age groups.

At the time the young men are gathered for transport, they may ask for physical examinations. The dispatch said that doctors would be directed to consider as capable "even those with only one leg." It already has been announced that exemptions will be made only for paralysis or severe cases of tuberculosis.

Councils of Europe and Asia Bring Protest by McCormack

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the House Democratic Leader, said today China must have equal voice at the peace table and took issue with Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion for a postwar Council of Europe and Council of Asia.

In a statement, Mr. McCormack said the British leader had made a contribution for discussion by this suggestion in his Sunday speech but added:

"There are many who feel that regionalism is contrary to the concept of the global character of the present struggle. . . . Peace to me seems to be indivisible, and the doctrine of regionalism may lead to future world disorder instead of bringing the world closer to the concept of universal order and dencency."

There have been reports of some concern in this capital that Mr. Churchill's address might be disheartening to the Chinese, stressing as it did that it might be 1945 before the European war is over and all the "necessary" forces are transferred to the Pacific theater to strike at Japan.

Mr. McCormack, who is Acting Speaker of the House in the absence of Speaker Sam Rayburn, made no direct reference to these reports, but said that "while the defeat of Hitler is a primary matter of consideration we cannot permit the impression to exist that the defeat of Japan is a secondary matter."

"There is nothing that I know of that would tend to dishearten the people of Asia under the tyrannic yoke of Japen, and particularly of China, more than to permit this impression to exist," he added.

The position of China after victory in postwar days cannot be underestimated," he declared. "It will occupy its place at the peace table and in the councils of the nations of the world not as a 'rescued child' but in its rightful position in co-operation with the United States, Great Britain, and Russia. It would be a serious mistake for any other conditions to exist."

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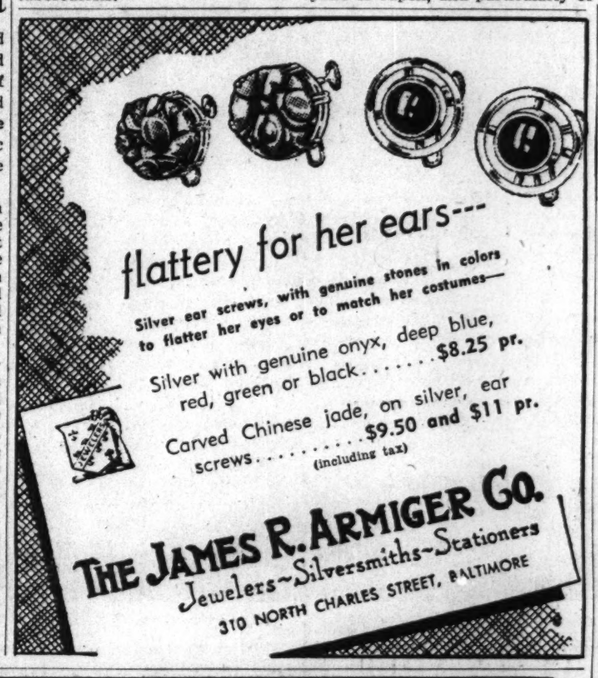
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The Home Forum

Seeking First the Kingdom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN PROBLEMS PRESS and hope sinks low, let us stop bemoaning long enough to ask ourselves: "What am I seeking? What do I want more than anything else?" Regardless of the answer, in the depths of every human heart is the longing for good, for heavenly peace. The tragedy is that mortals believe they can find these through the fulfillment of material hopes and ambitions, while they are attainable only through the understanding and demonstration of the spiritual facts of existence.

Christ Jesus never spoke an idle word. The pronouncements and admonitions of the Nazarene Prophet were not mere preachment, devoid of practical experience. The truths which he uttered were words of divine wisdom emanating from the heights of spiritual understanding and demonstrated dominion. Therefore, when he said, **"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you"** (Matthew 6:33), he knew from practical proof whereof he spoke. In these words he stated an unchanging law of God, eternal good, which he had demonstrated.

Why are mortals so loath to take the Master at his word and seek good where alone it can be found? Why do they ignore that life of unprecedented beauty and authority and take the pathway of hard experimentation? Why must they so often learn through suffering? Nearly everyone yearns for the right way, and in the darkness of despair cries with Job (23:3), **"Oh that I knew where I might find him!"**

We learn the real nature of man only by first gaining an understanding of God, since man, according to Scripture, is the image and likeness of God. Reassuringly did the prophet Jeremiah tell a troubled people, **"Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart"** (29:13). Christian Science teaches mankind how truly to seek God, Truth, with undivided devotion. It points to the simple, fundamental facts of real being as revealed in the inspired Word of the Bible. It repudiates the supposititious belief that man is a fallen mortal ever searching in vain for complete satisfaction and peace. It reveals the omnipresence of good, the unassailability of righteousness, and the unblemished purity of the real selfhood of everyone. Thus it opens to mankind here and now the way to the kingdom of heaven, which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 590), as **"the reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme."**

A new student of Christian Science was faced with grave problems. Many bonds and entanglements seemed to hold her fast. But she loved good and wanted to know God even more than she wanted a solution of her problems. Always she had longed for a satisfying religion, and now that home and happiness were gone and hope was fast waning, her heart cried out for a peace which she knew the world could not give. She talked with God as a child might talk with its mother. In Christian Science she found new hope. She reveled in the spiritual unfoldings, and her wilderness of "loneliness; doubt; darkness" became indeed "the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence," to quote from the beautiful definition of "wilderness" to be found on page 597 of Science and Health.

At times the way was dark, and evil forebodings were all but overwhelming, but faithfully she pressed on. Turning to the heavenly Father, whom she was learning to know as ever-present Love, divine Principle, she always found light and faith to take the next step. Gradually the snarls were untangled, the way grew plain, and, most important of all, her heart hunger was satisfied. She had earnestly sought first her Father and His kingdom of righteousness, though with many a stumble, and the needed "things" were added.

In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 127), Mrs. Eddy gives this comforting message: **"When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love. If this heart, humble and trustful, faithfully asks divine Love to feed it with the bread of heaven, health, holiness, it will be conformed to a fitness to receive the answer to its desire; then will flow into it the 'river of His pleasure,' the tributary of divine Love, and great growth in Christian Science will follow,—even that joy which finds one's own in another's good."**

Those who are acquainted with the life of Mrs. Eddy know that the words just quoted attest her proof of the blessings which follow seeking first the kingdom of God. Her faithful following of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus, and her repetition of many of his mighty works have given encouragement and hope to thousands of earth's weary pilgrims, reopening the way for all mankind to find health, happiness, and enduring peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

INDISPENSABLE to personal advancement

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science Periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the only organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Each monthly issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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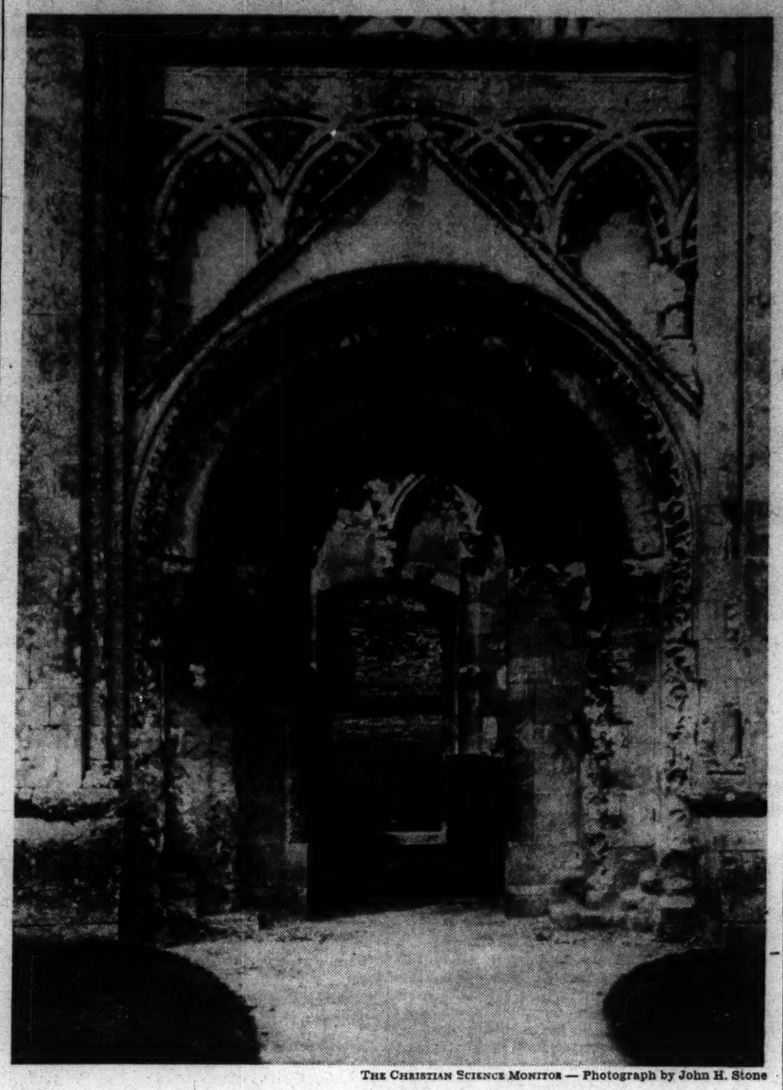

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone

THE ENTRANCE TO ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, GLASTONBURY, ENGLAND

GILDAS THE WISE, the reputable historian of the fifth century, wrote: "Christ, the True Son, afforded His Light—the knowledge of His precepts—to our Island, as we know, in the last year of Tiberius Caesar" (A. D. 37–38). Many who believe that Joseph of Arimathea headed a Christian mission to the Isle of Britain in the first century A. D., and built a wooden chapel where Glastonbury Abbey now stands, take these words of Gildas as confirmation of their belief. The wooden chapel, or "Ealde Churche" as it has been called, with its wattle roof, was the first structure in Britain in which Christian worship was celebrated. It stood on the Isle of Ictis, which later changed its name to Ynys Witrin, then to Avalon, and finally to Glaston. In the year 1184, a second building, quite separate from the large church, and known as St. Mary's Chapel, rose on the site of the first. Considerable parts of the building still remain, including the North Doorway with its four Norman arches depicting in stone many scenes from the Bible stories.

Am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes trachten

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN PROBLEME DRÄNGEN und die Hoffnung sinkt, müssen wir mit Klagen aufhören und uns fragen: „Wonach trachte ich? Was wünsche ich mehr als alles andere?" Ungeachtet der Antwort sehnt sich jeder aus tiefstem Herzen nach dem Guten, nach himmlischem Frieden. Leider glauben die Sterblichen, daß sie das Gute und Frieden durch Erfüllung materieller Hoffnungen und Bestrebungen finden können, während es nur durch das Verständnis und den Beweis der geistigen Tatsachen des Daseins möglich ist.

Christus Jesus redete kein müßiges Wort. Seine Erklärungen und Ermahnungen waren kein bloßes Predigen ohne praktische Erfahrung. Die Wahrheiten, die er äußerte, waren Worte göttlicher Weisheit, die aus der Höhe geistigen Verständnisses und bewiesener Herrschaft kamen. Als er daher sagte: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen" (Matth. 6, 33), wußte er durch praktischen Beweis, wovon er sprach. Mit diesen Worten bestätigte er ein von ihm bewiesenes unwandelbares Gesetz Gottes, des ewigen Guten.

Warum wollen die Sterblichen den Meister nicht beim Wort nehmen und das Gute dort suchen, wo es allein zu finden ist? Warum lassen sie jenes Leben beispielloser Schönheit und Herrschaft außer acht und wählen den Weg mühsamen Umhertastens? Warum müssen sie so oft durch Leiden lernen? Fast jedermann sehnt sich nach dem rechten Weg und ruft in der Finsternis der Verzweiflung mit Hiob aus (K. 2, 3): „Ach daß ich wüßte, wie ich ihn finden möchte!"

Wir erkennen die wahre Art des Menschen nur, wenn wir zuerst Gott verstehen, da der Mensch nach der Bibel das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist. Tröstend sagte der Prophet Jeremia einem beunruhigten Volk: „Ihr werdet mich suchen und finden, so ihr mich von ganzem Herzen suchen werdet" (Jer. 29, 13). Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Menschheit, wie sie Gott, die Wahrheit, mit ganzer Hingebung wahrhaft suchen kann. Sie zeigt die einfachen Grundtatsachen des wirklichen Seins, wie sie in dem inspirierten Wort der Bibel enthüllt sind. Sie verwirft den vermeintlichen Glauben, daß der Mensch ein gefallener Sterblicher sei, der immer vergeblich nach vollständiger Befriedigung und nach Frieden sucht. Sie enthüllt die Allgegenwart des Guten, die Unangreifbarkeit der Gerechtigkeit und jedermanns unbefleckte Reinheit des wirklichen Selbst. So zeigt sie der Menschheit hier und jetzt den Weg zum Himmelreich, das Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 590) erklärt als „die Herrschaft der Harmonie in der göttlichen Wissenschaft; das Reich des unfehlbaren, ewigen und allmächtigen Gemüts; die Atmosphäre des Geistes, in welcher die Seele allerhaben ist".

Eine Anfängerin in der Christlichen Wissenschaft stand ernsten Problemen gegenüber. Viele Verbindlichkeiten und Verwicklungen schienen sie festzuhalten. Aber sie liebte das Gute, und ihr Wunsch, Gott zu erkennen, war größer als der Wunsch, ihre Probleme zu lösen. Sie hatte sich immer nach einer befriedigenden Religion gesehnt, und nachdem sie nun ihr Heim und ihr Glück verloren und alle Hoffnung aufgegeben hatte, verlangte ihr Herz nach einem Frieden, den, wie sie wußte, die Welt nicht geben kann. Sie redete mit Gott, wie ein Kind mit seiner Mutter redet. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft fand sie neue Hoffnung. Sie frohlockte über die geistigen Entfaltungen, und ihre Wüste der „Einsamkeit, des Zweifels und der Finsternis" wurde in der Tat „der Vorhof, in welchem der materielle Sinn der Dinge verschwindet und der geistige Sinn die großen Tatsachen des Daseins zur Entfaltung bringt", wie es in der schönen Auslegung von „Wüste" auf Seite 597 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit heißt.

Manchmal war der Weg finster, und böse Vorahnungen waren fast überwältigend; aber sie drang gewissenhaft weiter. Sich an den himmlischen Vater wendend, den sie als die immergegenwärtige Liebe, das göttliche Prinzip, kennen lernte, fand sie immer Licht und Vertrauen, den nächsten Schritt zu tun. Nach und nach wurden die Schlingen entwirrt, der Weg wurde klar und was das Allerwichtigste war, der Hunger ihres Herzens wurde gestillt. Sie hatte aufrichtig zuerst ihren Vater gesucht und nach Seinem Reich der Gerechtigkeit getrachtet, und alle ihre Bedürfnisse wurden befriedigt.

In ihrem Buche "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 127) gibt Mrs. Eddy die ermutigende Botschaft: „Wenn ein hungriges Herz den göttlichen Vater-Mutter-Gott um Brot bittet, wird ihm nicht ein Stein gegeben, sondern mehr Gnade, Gehorsam und Liebe. Wenn dieses demütige und vertrauensvolle Herz die göttliche Liebe gläubig um das Brot des Himmels, Gesundheit, Heiligkeit, bittet, wird es tauglich gemacht, die Erhörung seines Verlangens zu empfangen. Dann wird der ‚Strom Seiner Wonne', der Zufluß der göttlichen Liebe, in dieses Herz fließen, und es wird großes Wachstum in der Christlichen Wissenschaft folgen—die Freude, die das eigene Gute in dem eines andern findet".

Wer Mrs. Eddys Leben kennt, weiß, daß die hier angeführten Worte ihren Beweis der Segnungen bestätigen, die dem Trachten nach dem Reich Gottes folgen. Daß sie dem Wegweiser Christus Jesus getreulich nachfolgte und viele seiner mächtigen Werke wiederholte, hat Tausenden von müden Erdenpilgern Ermutigung und Hoffnung gebracht und der ganzen Menschheit wieder den Weg zu Gesundheit, Glück und dauernden Frieden gezeigt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

What New York Did For Mr. Howells

FOR TEN YEARS after leaving Boston—and Howells was perfectly aware of the symbolic effect of his leaving—he had flitted in and out of New York, writing for the *Century* and *Scribner's*, conducting a column in *Harper's*, supporting himself in part by lectures. . . . "New York's immensely interesting," he had written to a Cambridge friend in 1888, "but I don't know whether I shall manage it; . . . There are lots of interesting young painting and writing fellows, and the place is lordly free, with foreign touches of all kinds all thro' its abounding Americanism: Boston seems of another planet." To James, whose every letter evoked the great days in Cambridge in the eighteen-seventies when they had dreamed of conquering the modern novel together, he wrote that he found it droll that he should be in New York at all. "But why not?". . . He had strange friends—Henry George lived a street or two away, and they saw each other often; he went to Socialist meetings and listened, as he said, to "hard facts"; he even entertained Russian nihilists. Indeed, he now called himself a Socialist, a "theoretical Socialist and a practical aristocrat." To his father he wrote, in 1890, "but it is a comfort to be right theoretically and to be ashamed of oneself practically."—From "On Native Grounds," by ALFRED KAZIN. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock.)

Time Now

Time now for frost to fall from the cocklebur,
The despair of winter is over, melted and over.
Time for the sleepy little eyes of flowers to stir,
Now with sap awakening in the root of the yellow currant and the wild sweet yellow clover.

AILEEN L. FISHER

I Sing for Dame Nellie Melba

EARLY IN MAY of the year 1921, Dame Nellie Melba came to London to sing a farewell concert in Royal Albert Hall. At her reception by the King and Queen, Their Majesties took pains to recommend me to her. Thus it came to pass that on the following Saturday, Roger Quilter and I motored over to Maidenhead to lunch at the house where she was staying. Madame Melba walked me up and down the garden for an hour, telling me what the King and Queen had said, and proposed a party for me at the house she had hired in the West End. Her establishment in London was always overrun, she said, with artists from everywhere.

I sat next to Melba at lunch in the garden. . . . After lunch, Dame Nellie asked me to sing "A Furtive Tear," from Donizetti's opera *"L'Elisir d'Amore."* When I asked her why she had chosen that aria, she said that she thought we might as well begin at the top. Jean de Reszké, whom she called the greatest singer of all time, had sung it inimitably, she said.

"If you can approach de Reszké's presentation of the vocal line of that song . . . just the *entrée*, if you like . . . I will know that you are a great artist. It is the severest test a singer can take."

I was not a little apprehensive at having to re-create a difficult aria on the spur of the moment, although I had sung it frequently at home. I said, "I will sing it for you, but only in my own way. I have never heard it sung by anyone else."

The air begins *pianissimo* on a high note. The attack must come without effort, like a breath out of the silence, with no indication of the vocal mechanics. What follows is written along a long-sustained vocal line which must remain intact, and at the end there is a cadenza which the voice has to carry without accompaniment.

I had not finished the first phrase, had scarcely sung two bars, when Melba jumped up from her chair and ran to me with outstretched arms.

"No one, not even de Reszké, has ever made such a divine entry into that song," she said.

Trying not to look distracted or embarrassed, I began the aria again and sang it through. I confess to a moment of great pleasure when I saw Melba dissolved in tears. I sang on for perhaps an hour, some of the *Lieder* and some of the songs of my childhood. Melba liked "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and a few months later I recorded it for her and sent the disk to her home in Melbourne, whence she had taken her name. —From "Angel Mo' and Her Son, Roland Hayes," by MACKINLEY HELM. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Afternoon Reader

I HAD BECOME an afternoon reader even before I found my decision to be such bolstered by an old friend, Henry Ryecroft. Speaking of newspapers, he says: "I grudge to give the first freshness of the morning to things so sad and foolish." Thy ways, Henry, have become my ways.

You do not break easily with the tradition that all that goes on in the world should be tasted with breakfast or immediately after. In past years, I have charged into that welter of goings-on, urged by the harried notion that, if I knew it all before I started my work, I should not then be troubled by wondering if something had happened which might concern me vitally. All such notions have now gone out the window.

I did not let go because I could not bear to read what was written—although I have been at that point more than once. I let go because it had become less important to me to know what was going on than to understand what I should be thinking and doing with this day.

I urge no outlining of tedious labors, no budgeting of time for tasks probably no more important than the morning's news. Certainly that was not my purpose in deciding to free myself from the burden of the day in the wide world the newspaper brings.

"Most other magazines," says a letter which came to me today from the circulation manager of a news magazine who felt that I had done a wise thing to renew my subscription, "are written to help you kill time—(this) is written to help you save time because we know your time is valuable."

It had never occurred to him that my time might be too valuable even for his service. I do not hold it against him. I point it out to show that we are apt to urge our ways upon others from self-interest. But I am studiously selfish with my way. Any other who takes it does so at his own peril. What is good for me might not be good for him at all.

Thousands of people are working for independence, for the opportunity, perhaps, to do the work they wish to do on their own time, for themselves, as and when they wish. They could seek no stricter taskmaster. How easy it is to make one's way to the time-clock or the office of another. One must be there and be on time or one's living is cut off, one's job is lost. This one may read the newspaper on his way to work, or even at his breakfast. He may wade through part of a book in his lunch hours. He can come home at night to the radio, or go out, with clear conscience, to show or concert.

How hard it is for this one's neighbor to go to his own work-table or bench without compulsion! My morning walk today was a way between Scylla of sun and beckoning hills and Charybdis of garden and beckoning bloom of eucalyptus, acacia, and almond. Every bird-call challenged my desk. The road, stretching away white and smooth, begged for the bicycle leaning against the garage wall. These are old lures, however, and I am easily resolute against them. One by one I yielded to them once, and paid in work undone and repentant overtime. I yield no more.

But the newspaper was an open gate for all of them in wooden horse (anyway, wooden pulp) guise. There was the chance that beyond this story of disaster and betrayal, on the next page or in the next column, would be some high adventure, some happening of moment, some outlet into the world from the room and desk where I was chained. The war might be now in our favor. This man's opinion, in column or editorial, might free me from some ignorance.

Occasionally all of these things happened. The time lost was never much. I didn't begrudge it when none of them happened. They might happen tomorrow. The old Circe song wound me about. The war was in our favor one day, and the next it went against us. I was relieved of ignorance about one fact, only to wish for ignorance of the fact that came from the same typewriter the day following. In the end, I was where I had begun. I was at my desk. More often than not, I was not as ready to work as I should have been had I let the paper lie on the floor until the afternoon.

I do not know if there was a moment in which I realized that I must let the day wait upon me, that I must not wait upon it. I know that a time came when I decided that I would not read anything in the morning—for a while. The while stretched into days and weeks. It has been some time now. The gain in accomplishment has been noticeable, in pleasure enormous.

I cannot urge upon all, or even upon one, George Gissing's alter ego. But I shall quote once more.

"I know," he says, "if I know anything, that I am made for the life of tranquillity and meditation. I know that only thus can such virtue as I possess find scope. . . . It does not mean that my larger sympathies are blunted. By going to certain places, looking upon certain scenes, I could most effectually destroy all the calm that life has brought me."

There may be better ways. But this will do for me.

STEPHEN CABARRUS

The Hills Yield

Spring, drawing the frost from the ground,
Gives freely of its warmth; the hills yield.
One can almost feel the rhythm of the earth
As if it moved like the morning-glory blooms
Before the beating wings of the hummingbird.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

These Are Heralds Of The Spring

AS EARLY AS THE first of March, ground squirrels peep out of their holes, and bluebirds have sometimes also shown themselves. Robins make their appearance all the way from the first week in March to the first week in April. But some of them linger with us on winter half-pay through the cold season. Sparrows, blackbirds, ground-birds, "phoebe-birds," wild pigeons, drop in during the month. A few flies, a grasshopper, a butterfly, a snake, a turtle, may be met with.

A flock of wild geese wedging their way northward, with strange far-off clamor, are the heralds of April. In another week the frogs begin piping. Toads and tree-toads, martins and swallows, straggle along in through this month, or first make themselves seen or heard in May. . . .

The flowers are opening fast in the last part of April. Before May-day Mr. Higginson has found bloodroot, cowslip, houstonia, saxifrage, dandelion, chickweed, cinquefoil, strawberry, mouse-ear, bellwort, dog's-tooth violet, five species of violet proper, to say nothing of some rarer plants than these. The leaves are springing bright green upon the currant-bushes; dark, almost livid, upon the lilac; the grass is growing apace, the plants are coming up in the garden beds, and the children are thinking of May-day. . . .

The birds come pouring in with May. Wrens, brown thrushes, the various kinds of swallows, orioles, cat-birds, golden robins, bobolinks, whippoorwills, cuckoos, yellow-birds, humming-birds, are busy in establishing their new households. The old verse runs,

"In May they lay,
In June they tune,
In July they fly."

The bumblebee comes in with his "mellow, breezy bass," to swell the song of the busy minstrels.—From "Pages From an Old Volume of Life," by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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Intimate Message: Washington

Notes From Our Diary ..... *By Joseph C. Harsch*

Lunch with Captain ———, just back from Australia. He talks the way I felt when I came back, full of a sense that no one here in Washington really appreciates either the dangers or the opportunities of the Southwest Pacific. Find myself in the curious position of trying to explain that the planes he saw on his way to Washington aren't just lying around idle, or that Washington is callous and indifferent. I tell him that those planes he thinks should be fighting in New Guinea are here usually because they are needed in the training program and after all that is "the goose that lays the golden egg." If they aren't part of the training program they are here because they still lack some vital instrument. He listens—somewhat reluctantly.

He says that Prime Minister Curtin is stronger politically than ever. The opposition didn't buck him on the militia bill to let Australian conscripts fight just a little farther outside Australia because if it had, Mr. Curtin would have gone to the country and won a bigger majority in Parliament. Most thinking people out there, he said, are ashamed about the militia bill. American draftees are out there helping defend Australia and Australians still are bound by law to just Australia and the immediate island approaches. But there was nothing to do about it.

The Danish elections bring back strong memories of Copenhagen just after the Germans moved in. I remember seeing German soldiers walk down the main street as though they were invisible. The Danes somehow managed to walk around them and avoid them without appearing to notice their existence. That little country didn't fight back when it was invaded, because it couldn't. But nowhere else in Europe did I see such immediate mental resistance to the German "new-order" concept. They have lived near enough to Germany for a long enough time to understand pretty thoroughly what it all meant. They had no illusions. But they mustered their self-respect from the first moment.

Even bankers and big industrialists, who in other occupied countries often clung for months to the hope that "appeasement" would save them, were wide awake in Denmark. I talked to a number of them during the first week of the occupation and every one knew exactly where he stood—and that was firmly and squarely on our side.

Saw John Winant, probably the most popular Ambassador the United States ever sent to the Court of St. James's, try to get into the State Department the other day. The guard on duty didn't recognize him and he didn't have a pass. He was referred to the information desk in the same firm, perfunctory manner that greets any visitor without credentials. Mr. Winant made no protest. Meekly and humbly he took his place in line and waited without the slightest gesture of impatience or annoyance until government routine had fulfilled its function.

Members of the various and assorted British military missions around here are exuding a confidence about the war in Europe that leaves some American experts gasping. Our boys have the attitude that, "it sounds almost too good to be true."

Bill ———, just in from California, says he had heard Washington was crowded and instead finds it like a quiet Sunday afternoon in Los Angeles. We had rather prided ourselves around here on the idea that you couldn't get a meal without reserving a seat a week in advance. His remarks induce us to look around. We suddenly discover that the rush does seem to have slacked off.

Perhaps it is because a sizable chunk of Washington has disappeared into the mazes of the Pentagon Building over on the Virginia shore. Friends we used to see around the Press Building have become just memories since they disappeared into those vast maws. A lot more have moved to New York or Baltimore or Chicago with government agencies which could be eliminated from the immediate war scene. The fact is that now you can get a table for lunch in a lot of places without standing in line. A hotel room is still for the "man in the know" with the desk clerk.

Also, we notice that when a job is open in some private office, there are usually half a dozen applications from people inside the Government. Not so long ago it was just the other way around. Perhaps it has something to do with a subconscious feeling that the New Deal won't go on forever, after all.

We keep hearing new views on why Anthony Eden is in the United States. Here are two more:

1. Mr. Eden is a member of the War Cabinet. As such he is concerned with the daily progress of the war just as much as with the postwar picture. Therefore it is a mistake to assume that the problems of peace are his only reason for coming.

2. Winston Churchill has so dominated the British scene during the past three years that no other English statesman enjoys any prestige or stature in the outside world, including the United States. Since it can be considered a mistake to put too many British eggs in one human basket, it was thought wise to give Washington—and the rest of America—a chance to get acquainted with the man who is a sort of unofficial deputy Prime Minister.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Favor for U. S. as a Guarantor of World Order ..... *By Kimmis Hendrick*

Ninety-one and a half per cent of the members of Los Angeles' Town Hall have voted favorably on a report which sets forth an unmistakable demand for constructive international postwar statesmanship along broadly liberal lines. In other words, most of a group of more than 1,100 lawyers, educators, labor leaders, merchants, manufacturers, and other civic-minded members of this community have put their "Yes" to America's full participation in the work of guaranteeing world order.

The report, named "The Fundamentals of Lasting Peace," calls for enforcement of peace by collective action through an international organization with power to decide when aggression has been threatened or committed and to curb it promptly by economic or military means. Complete disarmament of the enemy nations is called for, with inspection to prevent their rearming. An international police force is indorsed as a means of preserving peace and reducing the burden of armament on individual nations.

Town Hall resembles the numberless discussion groups existent throughout the country, but it claims this distinction that when it goes on record pro or con such an issue of moment, or any issue, it publishes the contrary vote. In the case of the report just accepted by the membership from its International Relations Section, the contrary vote was only 8½ per cent.

"The most important single fact for the American people to realize," the report affirms, "is that their individual good ultimately can derive only from the general good of all nations. Prosperity of other nations and particularly development of backward areas will contribute to the prosperity of the United States. Fulfillment of international responsibilities presents less danger to the American standard of living than does recurrence of war."

Operating as now constituted since the fall of 1937, Town Hall has left its impress on Los Angeles affairs in consequential ways. The aircraft warning system used by the United States Army hereabouts traces to a thorough-going study of Southern California communications which one of its sections made in 1938-39. Preparedness for major disaster was its objective at the time. Other section findings have led to revision of the City Charter and have contributed to Los Angeles' Civic Center plans. Overwhelmingly today the membership is interested in international developments.

The report Town Hall has just accepted on the elements of lasting peace would seem to indicate that a large cross-section of this city's citizens stand ready to be persuaded that, as it declares, "peace cannot be willed but must be organized and led. It must be enforced by means of collective action through an international organization with power to decide when aggression has been threatened or committed and to curb it promptly by economic or military means."

Tolerance among nations, the report insists, must rest on a recognition that democracy cannot be enforced by decree, but must be achieved by cultivation under favorable circumstances. The exploitation of backward peoples is inconsistent with the Four Freedoms and a system of trusteeship for backward areas should provide for the political, economic, and cultural well-being of their inhabitants. One aim of such trusteeship should be the development of countries for self-government.

Whenever politically possible, colonial areas should be placed in the hands of an international organization for administration, under an international colonial service to which citizens of various member nations would be eligible.

Believing that universal free trade would create chaos if suddenly imposed, Town Hall recommends the reduction of trade barriers, assurance of availability of raw materials, and the stabilization of foreign exchange rates.

The reconstruction of devastated areas and the improvement of economically depressed nations is a matter for co-operative action of all nations, the report asserts. "The responsibility for immediate relief must be borne in the main by the victors because it cannot be placed on the vanquished. It will be cheaper and more effective for the great powers to co-operate in helping devastated and depressed nations than to allow them to become festering points from which future wars will generate."

To Change the Subject:

Pliny and I Both Like Asparagus ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

I don't know that it increases the high regard in which I hold asparagus to be told that the Romans were acquainted with it, that Pliny records stalks of asparagus which weighed three to a pound. But the fact does, definitely, add to my respect for the palate of the ancients.

To show the extent of my own enthusiasm, I am ready to confess what I did only the other day. I ought not to confess it, really, because my act was one of rank extravagance and recklessness. However, I allow myself one indiscretion of that sort each spring. It may be strawberries, but it is usually asparagus. Everyone has a right to be a little mad on March 21, even if the sharpness of the wind does cause one to pull tighter the collar of a fur coat.

My sister and I passed a vegetable and fruit stand, inside the plate glass window of which we saw a noble heap of bananas. We nodded an understanding; this, no doubt, accounted for the long queue of would-be purchasers. But we turned blandly away, not being banana enthusiasts. We went on inside and there my eyes fell upon asparagus: green and stalwart asparagus, and this, for me, constituted a real lure. It was of three prices, the highest—well, out of all reason; the lowest—not quite worthy of asparagus in March; the middle price—yes, I will confess it was the witches' price of 99 cents—just possible to contemplate. While my sister diligently bought a cauliflower and an egg plant and one or two other staple vegetables now suddenly turned rarities, I kept glancing back at the middle-priced asparagus. It became clear I should never leave the stall without it. Finally, I picked out a likely looking bunch, handed the Italian a crumpled dollar bill, pocketed the impudent penny, and went away with my treasure in an inadequate paper bag.

We went home and, in all pride, handed the vegetables to Anna, who was properly impressed with our sagacity as marketers. It was a moment of pure despair, then, when that evening Anna demonstrated to us that the asparagus was impossible. She stood in the kitchen door with several stalks of it in her hands; she shredded it aimlessly into long, miserable, dry strands; it had resolved itself into nothing edible at all. Sorrowfully I went back to my orange-colored armchair, persuaded once and for all that I had best leave the marketing to those more experienced.

And sitting there, meditating upon my shortcomings, suddenly I remembered another adventure I once had, connected also with my favorite asparagus. It was on a sultry morning of late spring, when I was walking from the garage to my office through a street of not too attractive flats. As usual, I was not seeing my surroundings, my mind being fixed upon the office day which confronted me, when suddenly a young woman flung open the door of one of those shabby houses, darted down the front step in my direction. She was hatless and flushed with excited effort; she wore a pink-checked dress and over it a little frilly blue apron—obviously an apron for no one except a bride. She flew straight towards me, so that I stopped short where I stood, awaiting whatever it was that was coming. When the girl reached me—even before that, I think—she said, all out of breath: "Oh, I beg your pardon! But could you please tell me how long to cook asparagus?"

There it was, and I had no notion what I ought to tell her. Knowing myself cornered, knowing too that I could not let her down, I answered: "I am positively the last person in the whole of Boston of whom you should ask a question like that. But, since you have asked me, I'll take a long chance and say half-an-hour."

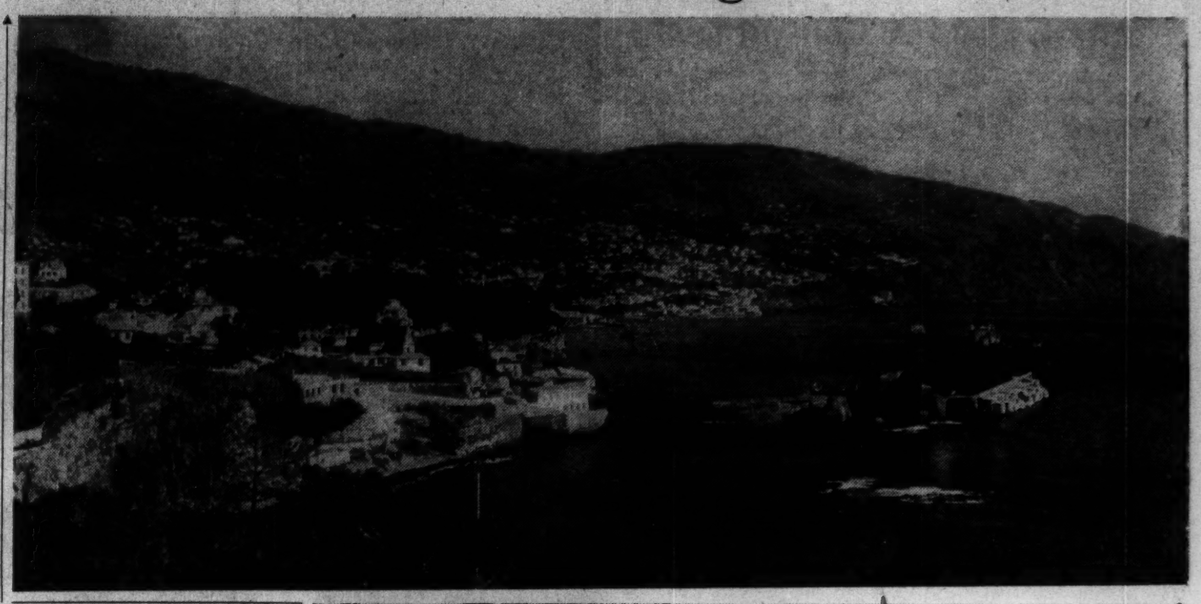
Like a trusting, nice child, she believed me and went away into the house. It never once occurred to her to doubt my words; and I was filled with uncertainty. That afternoon, dutifully, humbly, I went home and asked Anna how long she cooked asparagus. If I remember rightly, she said it should be 20 minutes.

So now I know that; and yet I have not, apparently, learned how to buy the asparagus in the first place. Next time I am so tempted, I shall be more deliberate. I shall poke it and pull it, if I dare; I shall inquire into its age and condition before I bring out that crumpled dollar bill and receive back my penny. Ninety-nine cents, indeed! I'd like to know how much Pliny paid for his.

Portugal's African Colonies Strategic War Points

Global developments add to alarm over Mozambique and Angola; exports are highly desired.

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor



The arrival of American troops in West Africa, reported Nazi moves toward Dakar, and the entrance of Brazil into the war have increased Portugal's apprehension that it will be unable to maintain its neutrality. The Portuguese are especially concerned over their two African colonies — Mozambique, generally called Portuguese East Africa, and Angola on the West African coast.

Both Angola and Mozambique are of considerable importance in the global war strategic picture because of their locations, their excellent harbors, and their railways, which are the only ones crossing the African continent.

Both territories together occupy an area of 750,000 square miles. About 22 times the size of the motherland they represent only 20 per cent of the size of the British possessions in Africa. With a native population of 9,000,000, they surpass that of Portugal, but have less than 14 per cent of the populations in British territories. They shelter only 6 per cent of the total African population.

Angola is three times the size of California and is inhabited by 4,000,000 natives of Bantu origin. The coastline of 900 miles is unbroken and several good natural harbors are available. The Benguella Railway crosses Angola from east to west, running from the port of Benguella, with a branch line to Port Lobito, to the southern part of the Belgian Congo at a distance of 1,100 miles. The first idea of the railway occurred in 1880. Five decades later the junction between the Angola railway system and that of the Congo and Northern Rhodesia was accomplished and a through traffic from Lobito on the African West Coast to Beira or Lourenço Marques on the African East Coast was established. Cecil Rhodes' dream of the Cape-Cairo railway has not yet been realized, the Trans-Sahara Railway, if ever built, will serve only the northwest of the African Continent, but the triumph of a transcontinental connection in Africa has fallen to the Portuguese holding both ends of this railway.

Rich Mineral Producers

The strategic importance of the Portuguese possessions becomes immediately manifest. The Belgian Congo and both Rhodesias which are the richest African mineral producers are landlocked and the shipment of their ores depends upon access to the sea through Portuguese territory. Although by cession of a Portuguese enclave located at the mouth of the Congo the Belgian Congo gained access to the sea, its richest mineral district, Katanga, has a better outlet through Angola.

In addition, Angola and Mozambique protect the flanks of Africa. They serve as a buffer between German colonies on the one hand and British or French on the other before the World War and now they protect the mineral riches in the interior of Africa. While the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia are landlocked, they enjoy a measure of protection in the neutral Portuguese territories in which an invading enemy could probably be delayed sufficiently to bring their own defenses into full swing. Portugal already is sending its finest, well-equipped troops to the colonies and a recent dispatch announced the shipment of Portuguese soldiers to Angola. Thus Angola protects the copper, tin, chromium, manganese, radium and diamonds of the Belgian Congo.

Luanda is the former Capital, but Lobito is the main city, chiefly because it has good climate and the best harbor on the West African coast. About 1,700,000 tons of cargo entered the port in the last peace year. The standard gauge railway runs from Lobito to the interior of Angola which is of an average altitude of 2500 feet and well suited for European settlements.

Railway Repair Shops

New Lisbon located on the plateau and the new capital of Angola possesses great railway repair shops. At a distance of 835 miles from Lobito, Belgian Katanga is reached and 323 miles additional take the traveler to Tenke in the Belgian Congo. From there one branch of the railway turns south to Cape Town, a distance of 2,470 miles. The railway to the East coast of Africa follows the mineral deposits of North and South Rhodesia, enters the Mozambique territory east of Salisbury and has its terminal at the port of Beira. It takes 1,770 miles from Beira to Tenke and 1,158 miles from the latter to Lobito, or 2,928 miles from one coast to the other.

Angola has a white population of 60,000, chiefly of Portuguese origin, but it could support a much greater white population with its excellent climatic conditions for agriculture and cattle raising in the interior. At the present time the main exports are maize, coffee, sugar, palm oil and dried fish, a rarity for Africa. The natural resources include copper and lignite deposits which are not yet exploited.

Angola has an important share of the very important Central African diamond fields of the southern Congo. It produced 785,000 carats in industrial diamonds in 1940 or 5.5 per cent of the world production. The output had risen by 15 per cent over 1939 and further increases are to be expected. The total value of exports amounted to $13,000,000 while imports were only $8,000,000.

For transportation of goods from or to the east coast of Africa the short cut through the Lobito-Beira line is of extreme strategic importance. It is not only that rail transportation is much faster and eliminates the risks to which merchant vessels are exposed on their tour around the Cape of Good Hope, but it saves several hundred to 2,000 miles in roundabout transportation of the raw materials of the Rhodesias. While it is 2,000 miles from the Rhodesian chrome deposits to Lobito by rail, it is 900 miles by rail and 3,000 miles additional by sea to transport the same goods to Lobito via Beira.

Great Britain has found itself uncomfortably dependent upon the Portuguese railways but the project of connecting Northern Rhodesia with the Walvis Bay in Southwest Africa has not been realized. A narrow-gauge railway exists from Walvis Bay and Windhock to Gobabis, but the 550-mile gap between this town and Matetsi on the Rhodesian railway has not been bridged. As a further disadvantage it must be considered that Walvis Bay is exactly half the 1,410 miles between Lobito and Cape Town. Thus, trans-shipments would lose the 700 miles which are gained by using Angola.

The war has greatly increased the importance of Africa as mineral supplier. While most of the transshipments from the Belgian Congo, the Rhodesias, and South Africa until now went through the well-equipped harbor of Lourenço Marques in Mozambique, the Angola route could be utilized to a much greater extent. This way of shipment would reduce the sea voyage by 3,000 miles and remove the submarine threat to many valuable cargoes. Northern Rhodesia produces 250,000 tons of copper annually and its ore resources are estimated to contain 20,000,000 tons of metallic copper. In spite of the contract of the N. R. Coppermine Co. with the Rhodesian railways to ship all the ore over their lines to the East Coast for the period from 1938 to 1956 the shipment to the West Coast of Africa would be much safer.

Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa produce close to 500,000 tons of chromium annually which will become even more important after the loss of Turkey's supplies. The Turks have promised to deliver their chrome output to the Germans from the beginning of 1943.

Importance of Mozambique

Shipments of Rhodesian asbestos and copper and tin from the Belgian Congo are of similar importance. Finally, more than 80 per cent of the world's industrial diamond production comes from the Belgian Congo and Angola.

Thus Angola is the most important outlet for Central Africa and its natural harbor, Lobito, and well-developed railway system of more than 2,000 miles is ready for extensive use.

Mozambique is the wealthier territory with a native population of 5,000,000, living in a tropical area of the size of Texas, plus Maine. The European population is bigger than that of Angola, amounting to 120,000, chiefly concentrated in the Capital and main port Lourenço Marques. This port together with Beira and the smaller ports handle a traffic of 12,000,000 tons annually and surpass in importance the South African ports of Durban and Cape Town which handle less than half of this amount. Beira and Lourenço Marques are connected by rail with the Rhodesian system and the former is the terminal of the Nyasaland Line, famous for its crossing of the mighty Zambesi River over a bridge 12,000 feet long.

The territory grows and exports sugar, cocoanut arachides, rice, coffee, timber and sisal, especially in the former territory of the privileged Mozambique Company. The natural resources are little exploited but good coking coal deposits are near Tete in the northern Zambesi valley and deposits of copper, tin, asbestos, bauxite, wolfram, graphite and gold have been found.

The wild growing rubber plants of Mozambique could yield great quantities of rubber immediately.

It is estimated that the rubber yielding Landophia vines grow on 250,000 hectares in the Mozambique district alone and that they cover at least 1,000,000 hectares (2,470,000 acres) in the whole colony.

These rankly growing woody vines, some of which reach a trunk diameter of six inches or more, climb the tall trees of the jungle by means of hook tendrils. The latex is gained by cutting and drying the vines and coagulation of its juices containing 80 per cent rubber substance. This latex is a good market product and many thousand tons could be produced provided sufficient labor is available. Mozambique is sending 80,000 laborers to the mines of Transvaal annually and should be able to muster a sufficient number of men to collect Landolphia.

Lourenço Marques is famous for its beautiful harbor which is considered the best in South Africa and for huge Delagoa Bay, 26 miles long and 22 miles wide. It has good wharf equipment, a great number of cranes of all sizes, a coaling station, and its airport inaugurated in 1938, possesses the largest hangars in Africa. It is one of the major stops of the British airline service from Elizabethville to Cape Town.

Mozambique exports totaled $6,500,000, chiefly sugar and copra, while imports were valued at $15,700,000 in 1940. Most of the food exports as well as those from Angola went to Portugal where they supplied 40 per cent of total Portuguese food imports. On the other hand, both colonies receive only 7 per cent of their imports from Portugal while the major part comes from the British Empire, chiefly Great Britain.

The big business for Mozambique comes from its transit trade, which amounted to $103,000,000 for the first nine months of 1941. It totaled 1,000,000 tons in 1940 and included 206,000 tons of chromium from the Rhodesias, 84,000 tons from South Africa, and 40,000 tons of copper chiefly from the Belgian Congo, besides 30,000 tons of lead and asbestos. In former years over 1,000,000 tons of excellent coal was shipped from Transvaal mines to Lourenço Marques—which made it the first coal port of South Africa. Much of the coal was exported to India before the local coal mines there produced enough for the home market.

Control of Madagascar and of the Islands in the Mozambique Channel by the United Nations greatly strengthens the protective screen around the riches of Africa. Mozambique and Angola strategically located and connected by rail across Africa fulfill the same purpose, and beyond their borders in the heart of Central Africa are sheltered the strategic minerals which we most urgently need: copper, chromium, tin, manganese, diamonds and rubber.

Canadian Pacific Railway; Wide World

Typical Views of Portuguese Colonial Possessions

Top: View of Funchal Madeira from Reids Hotel. This district, lying in the Atlantic west of Morocco, has felt the approach of war from all sides. Bottom: The Dixie Clipper anchored in the harbor at Bolama, Portuguese Guinea. The clipper is symbolic of the air speed which brings colonies of all nations closer to the peace or war fortunes of their parent lands.

West Asks Action Against Japan

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25—West Coast public opinion today beyond a doubt supports the Chiang view of the war in the Pacific, rather than the Churchill view. "Action now" is the phrase that epitomizes that view.

"If China and Australia should fall we [on the West Coast] know that we should be Japan's next objective." So said San Francisco's Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, in welcoming Mme. Chiang Kai-shek today.

The Mayor's view of the situation is generally held on this coast. Aerial and naval raids by the forces of Japan have been expected in Washington, Oregon, and California, since December, 1941. This expectancy still stands, augmented by the thought that the American forces standing in the way of a serious invasion attempt against this coast are all too slender.

Canadian's Warning

Maj. Gen. G. P. Pearkes, Chief of Canada's Pacific Command, was quoted in newspapers in this area yesterday thus:

"Supplies are going via Alaska to China and Russia, probably the safest but longest route to front-line troops. That line of communication is being developed and increased. Supplies by rail, road, ship, and air are now being built up for the destruction of Japan. But Japan may not wait for that assembly to take place and to be beaten. There is more reason for some desperate raid now than in the past."

Every man is his own military strategist in these days, and it is almost like adding two and two to make the dropping of United States block-buster bombs on the Japanese invaders in our Aleutian Islands indicate that their aviation installations there are considered threatening.

Press Campaign

A national newspaper chain, having taken up what seems to be a genuine and official plea from the United States South Pacific Command for more equipment, especially battle planes, is in the midst of a public opinion campaign aimed directly at that point.

Many widely known individuals, called upon to express their opinions in these newspapers on the subject, have seemed to be virtually unanimously in favor of greatly increasing the shipment of airplanes to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his troops. "Just one-seventh of the fighting planes the United States makes," is the plea made for the gallant fighting forces in the South Pacific.

The apparent reasonableness of this plea, in view of the fact that a locally selfish demand would be for more than half of the airplane production for the Pacific forces, has taken hold with a considerable portion of the populace. The plea is reflected more and more in ordinary conversation on the one greatest topic of all, the war.

Affection for Chinese

The average West Coast dweller, having developed something quite like affection for his Chinese neighbors here in America since their racial homeland has been so bravely resisting the Japanese aggressors, feels a slight to China and to the importance of the war in the Pacific through lack of any emphasis on either in the recent address of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

This is not to suggest that there is any serious rift in the Western attitude toward winning the war as it has been planned by United States military leaders. There is no wavering in the applied effort of production, but workers in a democracy must think—and talk.

The thought that springs naturally to those who live just across the ocean from Japan here on the West Coast is this: if the forces of Great Britain are to be concentrated against Germany for the next year or two, as suggested by Mr. Churchill, might the United States not well concentrate much more of its effort in that period against the equally ruthless enemy in the Pacific? Should Britain, Russia, and the United States be "all out" against the European aggressors and no great power be giving full attention to the Asiatic aggressor and his vastly increased resources and lands?

A Matter of Opinion

The answer lies only in opinion, but many and many a dinner-table strategist, especially on this western side of the Rocky Mountains, would vote emphatically for greater action against Japan.

Yet even as this natural discussion is increased with the visit of Mme. Chiang, most of those who take part in it remember Casablanca and the fact that great events were shaping at the very time uninformed critics were calling the loudest for evidence of action, evidence which could not possibly have been given.

Even the dinner-table strategists, looking out toward the land of the setting sun these lengthening wartime evenings, has a cozy little feeling inside him that if General MacArthur were actually seriously short of battle planes, he would not let it be broadcast across the world.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor

Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter Seven

Presently footsteps told the waiting friends that someone was coming. Then the lights blazed on and they heard movements in the chamber. Evidently only one person was there. But who was he? and what was he doing?

They moved forward to see, but suddenly froze as a pebble, brushed from the wall, struck the ground. They listened anxiously. But the visitor did not pause in his activities. They started forward again, when darkness blotted out chamber, passage, everything. The next second a powerful torch flashed full on them, there was a spurt of flame and a bullet fanned Vane's cheek. The tunnel re-echoed to the report. The friends ran to get round the corner. The man again fired and missed. Vane slung his knapsack along the floor behind him and he and Heaton raced ahead, flashing on their torches to see.

With a muffled yell, a thud and a wild shot the man fell over the knapsack, as Vane had hoped.

"Emergency exit!" Vane panted, but Heaton ahead, did not hear.

"This way!" called Vane, turning off to the left. But Heaton plunged ahead.

Vane hesitated. The emergency exit lay to the left. This was the long lighted passage that led to it. But he and Heaton should keep together.

The next instant a shot rang out and a bullet tore at Vane's jacket. He flung himself into the long passage and sprinted for the emergency exit.

But the gallery was so long and straight that it revealed him to the pursuer, as another shot presently testified. Vane switched his torch off, but a hard brush against the wall made him flash it on again. He was aghast on stealing a look back to see that he had lost more ground, and put forth his very utmost. Could he make the iron door in time?

Flagging, he gave up hope of escape that way. The maze was his only chance now. He pounded on expecting a bullet, but the man still held his fire. The reason flashed into Vane's mind. Four shots meant one bullet left. The man must make the next a sure thing. Vane lurched heavily onward. A cross-passage! He swung in with a glance behind. He was losing ground again.

Another cross-passage! He took it. All at once something caught him sharply across the chest, bringing him almost to a standstill. The something suddenly yielded, he found himself falling.

Drop in a Shaft

The next instant something coiled round him and tightened. He dangled, then dropped, the next instant to land feet foremost, with a jar that laid him flat.

He saw a flash overhead, heard stamping feet, a sudden shout, then a hurtling shape landed with a heavy thud near by. Something struck Vane, then rolled off him. It was a torch.

Half dazed, Vane picked up the torch. It was not his—the feel was different. He flashed it round, then checked. Sprawling in the ray was

The Story Starts Here

Harold Vane and John Heaton were exploring old abandoned mines that were used as a secret storehouse by a mysterious organization, when, suddenly, the tunnel ahead of them blazed with light and they hid themselves in an unlighted passage to spy. Vane had persuaded his friend Heaton to help him unravel a mystery which he had stumbled into when, fogbound over the Cornwall Devon peninsula, he had followed a radio signal PX, come down on a strange airfield, and been bound and gagged by masked men, who released him only after carefully checking up his identity. Working on the mystery, they had encountered several strange characters, whom they nicknamed Face, Pop-Eye, Scar, Tiny Judas, and Bugs.

the man Bugs, lying helpless, his revolver knocked from his hand and a large memorandum book, evidently jolted from his pocket by the fall, lying a little distance away.

Pocketing the book and the revolver, Vane looked around. He had to get out of the shaft. But how? He seemed to be trapped. He had a moment of panic, till he sighted a rope dangling from the passage above. The end was just in reach. Stuffing revolver and torch into his pockets he pulled himself up to the passage floor and hauled the rope up after him. Then with the torch lighted he looked round and realized how amazingly he had been saved.

The rope had saved him. Put up to guard the shaft it has stretched across the passage, knotted to iron eye-pins in the walls. It had almost brought him to a standstill. Then one eye-pin had given. But as he toppled over, the free end of the rope had looped him like a noose and checked his fall.

Had both eye-pins come out he could not have pulled himself out of the shaft. Had both held, Bugs would have caught him.

Vane recovered his own torch in the passage where he had dropped it. It was broken but he kept it.

With some trouble he regained the long passage and advanced, calling Heaton's name. Presently, he heard Heaton answering and they soon met.

"Where's Bugs?" asked Heaton.

Vane told him, briefly narrating his escape.

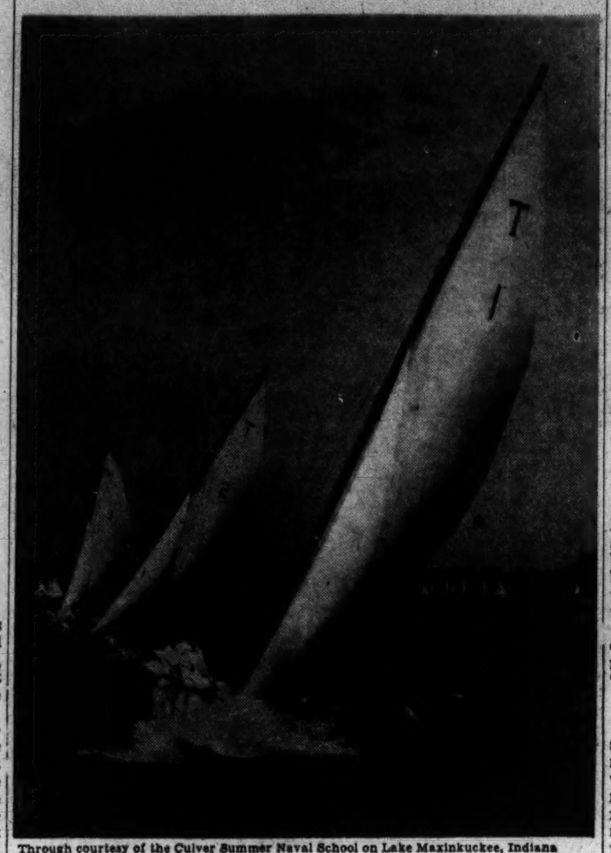
"He'll keep," said Heaton, and told his story.

Finding himself alone he had back-tracked and warily scouted down the long passage to the iron door, which he found locked, with the key on his side. Nobody had gone through there, so he explored the maze a little way, but friend and foe alike had vanished. Knowing that either must return through the gallery they had named the Treasury, he had gone there to wait. Vane's call had come as a tremendous relief.

Secrets of a Notebook

Vane now produced Bugs' notebook and, turning on the lights, they began to read. The entries were in Miteuropan, which Vane spoke fluently. He translated and they were both soon astonished at their find.

Bugs, Scar and Tiny Judas (really Mottl and Melketz) were members of the Miteuropan Secret Police, in England to unearth the same secret international organization that Vane and Heaton had come across. Bugs was the leader and a high official. He had been following important clues outside London. Meanwhile his two subordinates watched Face, Pop-Eye



Through courtesy of the Culver Summer Naval School on Lake Maxinkuckee, Indiana

There's fun ahead—at camp

and other Two Mines men in London, thus being led to Vane and Heaton. The two Miteuropans were Heaton's Gang X, in fact, and the friends had pretty well diagnosed the situation, but they now learned that it was Mottl and Melketz who had searched Vane's rooms and attacked Pop-Eye in the alley, in the belief that he was carrying important papers.

Meanwhile, on the fog night, Bugs had got into difficulties and been delayed for over a week in Redmouth.

Reading on in the notebook Vane suddenly whistled.

Bugs was Krempl!—the redoubtable Krempl the bungalow party had been worried about. And Krempl had been burrowing right here in the lair of PX, for so the whole secret international organization was called.

From here on Krempl's notes shed a blinding light on the mystery of PX. And what a well-hidden secret it was! The friends looked at each other. Unaided they would never have discovered the extraordinary, the fantastic truth.

"Boy, oh boy!" grinned Heaton delightedly. "Are we going to butt into this business!"

"It's our meat," said Vane happily.

Before leaving they went to see Krempl and found him safe in the shaft. He glared at them.

Satisfying themselves that he could not escape, they lowered to him food and water enough for several days.

"You'll have to stay there till we can make better arrangements for you," Heaton explained.

Then they returned to the Treasury.

In the morning they returned to London. They had finished with Two Mines for the present. Their next visit, they intended, should be on a different footing, for they would make full use of the information they had gleaned from Bugs' note book.

"Well, tomorrow we butt in—hard," said Heaton.

Next morning they met at Heaton's office.

"Got your letter of introduction ready?" Vane asked.

With a grin, Heaton handed over his visiting card, on which he had inscribed just two letters, a P and an X. Vane joined it with one of his own, similarly inscribed, and they went to the offices of International Investments, Ltd.

Here Vane asked to see Mr. Kingswell. No, they had no appointment.

But Mr. Kingswell, it appeared, was only to be seen by appointment.

"Take him these cards," said Vane. "He'll see us."

He was right. Mr. Kingswell would see them in his private office.

Kingswell proved to be a tall, steady-eyed man, young for the head of so large a business. He regarded them searchingly.

"My name is Vane," Vane began, and described his fog night adventure.

"I determined to solve the mystery," he went on, "and with Heaton's aid I have."

"That was quite clever of you, I'm sure," said Kingswell. "But why have you come to see me?"

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Are You Going to Camp?

By Mary Kelly

"In camp"—what important sounding words this season! Important, whether you think first of the training being given to our armed forces or of the thousand-and-one beauty spots from coast to coast where boys and girls will be found keeping their annual rendezvous with summer.

For all campers the season promises to be full of plot and purpose.

"What the training camp does for our youth in the armed services is done in equal measure for our children when they have had some experience in a well-run summer camp," said a government official.

For the teen-agers, adventure in the out-of-doors will be topped off by a special thrill, that of a growing service to a nation at war. Fun there will be in abundance, since it belongs rightfully to every boy and girl. In addition, there will be an activity of mind and hands that provides a closer link with what grown-ups are doing.

Boys and girls in this live drama of events have been picturesquely named "Junior Commandos" and "Minute Maids."

Victory Programs

In vigorous land and water sports, they will learn fitness and resourcefulness. In a season in which the theme song seems to be more and better vegetables and fruits, many a farmer is already making ready for the arrival of youthful bands of workers, while hosts of growing things not yet above the sod will weave new patterns of labor for these younger "vacationists."

Victory programs include interesting experiences in taking care of younger boys or girls, even going to the extent of bringing a real baby to camp, as was done in some places last year. Handicraft hours under the trees or in art cabins will have a greater incentive than ever, as scrapbooks and other desired articles are made for soldiers and sailors.

Evidently our government has placed a high valuation on boy and girl power, in these days when one hears so much talk of manpower, when director of the War Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt, wrote:

"We know that camp life gives to boys and girls a training in self-reliance, utilization of skills, love of nature and the outdoor, that no other institution in American life so adequately provides. . . . All of this would be valuable enough in peacetime. In wartime, camp life is a Godsend."

But even while some camp leaders are busily planning for the coming season to witness an important wartime contribution from young people—and practically all are stressing some degree of war work—in certain quarters, adult voices are being raised to insist quite as eagerly that all work and no play isn't a fair slogan for summer, 1943, any more than for any other summer.

Plenty of Fun, Too

Thus it seems that sneaking off to one's favorite hilltop to dream under a cloud will still be an adventure worth trying. Also that delicious afternoon swim after hours of berry picking looks better than ever.

At Camp Kiniya, on Lake Champlain, near Milton, Vermont, pioneering has been a favorite project. Pioneer Cabin has given the girls an environment in which to recapture the great human qualities of the early pioneers—imagination, endurance, skill—say the sponsors.

"And so we have 'pioneering' at Camp today to help keep alive much of the good, rugged spirit of our forefathers," says the prospectus. "In woodcraft work the girls study the practical side of living in the open and taking trips; gathering wood, building fires, planning menus, cooking, putting up shelters, making blanket rolls and taking care of all kinds of supplies. They learn to be thrifty and independent and before long come to realize how much spirit and how few possessions life actually requires."

The Victory Plan at Kiniya will give the girls home service training, practice in gardening, participation in a dramatic project for the benefit of the Red Cross, but the vegetable garden—and canning the surplus products—will be the main project in response to the Government's request to raise as much food as possible.

For what other camps are planning, read the camping article on the page for Young People next Thursday.

Make a Marionette Theater

Fun With Model Theaters—10

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

We now come to the Puppet Theater, and by the word "puppet" we mean stringed dolls or marionettes—small jointed dolls made to perform on a miniature stage as if they were human beings, and operated from above. Glove puppets, or sleeve dolls, such as Punch and Judy, manipulated from below the stage, offer very limited possibilities when compared with stringed marionettes.

When, over a quarter of a century ago, Mr. George Bernard Shaw came forward as a champion of marionettes, he wrote a letter to Mr. Clunn Lewis, the last of the old Marionette Showmen in England, in which he said:

"When you put a wooden acrobat on your little stage and by ingenious manipulation make him tumble and tie himself into knots . . . I am amused and curious as to how it is done; but I am not interested as a producer of plays. But when you give us . . . figures which cannot even stand on their legs properly, and which, in spite of all your practice and skill, can neither change their fixed, intense facial expression or move naturally, then the real interest of the show begins. For the dramatic effect is sometimes actually greater than that produced by living performers."

So if, among our readers, there are any who think that the Model Theater is a toy fit only for children, such testimony should go a long way to make them alter their opinions.

Pattern of a Screen

Figs. 1 and 2 show the pattern of a Model Theater screen used by the writer for characters without movement, and also for marionettes. This screen has a framework of light wood strips, and the two leaves, hinged to the façade, are of such a width as to keep them from overlapping when the screen is folded, thus enabling the screen, when not in use, to take up no more room than a large piece of board. It is 6 ft. high, and the front, apart from the leaves, is 4½ ft. wide. The outside is covered with dark green casement cloth.

A table is placed inside the screen on a level with the bottom of the aperture, and the theater is placed upon the table from the outside, as the proscenium is larger than the opening. The proscenium thus shuts out any light that might otherwise show round the outside edge of the theater, and makes a nice finish. The cloth, which must not be too heavy, or it will muffle the voices of the speakers, screens off any behind-the-scenes activities that would otherwise cause distraction, and thus focuses all attention upon the lit-up stage.

Curtain Supports

Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show an alternative idea, very simple, yet quite efficient. Two uprights tied to the table legs, and a crossbar nailed across the top, form the whole of the supporting structure. Four curtains are hung on this as shown in Fig. 4, and marked a, b, c, d. To hold curtain D in place, a string may be strung across the two uprights on a level with the table top.

Next Thursday, we shall discuss the construction of various types of puppet theaters.

(This is the tenth of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)

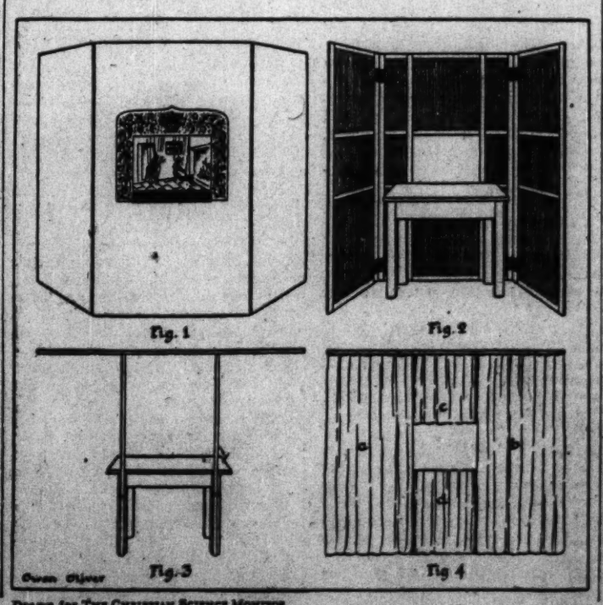


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4

Owen Oliver

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking of Books

Book Reviews

Chinese Romance

China's First Lady, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who is now charming Americans and winning friends and aid for her country on her tour about the United States, is the author of "Little Sister Su," a Chinese folk tale, written by Mayling Soong Chiang, (John Day Company, New York. $2.50).

Bound and printed with double accordion pages, illustrated with Janet Fitch Sewell's black-and-white illustrations, after the manner of Chinese traditional art, the book is genuinely characteristic of Mme. Chiang's land. Going back to the days of the Sung Dynasty, it is the romantic story of Little Sister Su, who didn't lack for suitors, but whose father, Old Su, required the prospective husband to submit an essay, which he passed on to his daughter. But Little Sister found flaws in each and every manuscript submitted, making it difficult indeed until, one day, Old Su found a criticism on the cover of an essay, which changed things completely, bringing this tale of a Chinese wooing, told with humor and charm, to a happy conclusion.

Book Briefs

"Fox Island," by Kathrene Pinkerton (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2), relates the adventures of fifteen-year-old Ann Jackman and her younger brother Philip, who lived with their parents in a cabin at the head of Far Lake in the Canadian fur country, about a day's journey from the Hudson Bay Post.

We met this resourceful family first in the author's earlier book, "Adventure North," and it's fun to read more about them. Ann and Philip helped their father trap and tame the wild animals for their fur farm. This is a thrilling story, especially satisfying because it is a first-hand account of genuine wilderness living.

Boys and girls who like dog stories will find "Spike of Swift River," by Jack O'Brien (The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia. $2), a book to their liking. This tale of Spike—an outlaw dog, who took to the woods and "lived by his wits alone" until Dan Kirk, an outlaw, too, came to the logging town of Swift River—is a rugged adventure story as well as a saga of a fast friendship between dog and man.

Aside from being a career book, "Stand By—Mark!" by Lieutenant Commander Frederic M. Gardiner (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2), presents a picture of life in the United States Navy. Through the experiences, principally of Dynamite Duncan and Oliver Perry, the author, says he hopes to interest young men in the Naval Branch of our military service. The scenes are laid during the present war. All the characters are fictitious, though the hero is a "composite of certain Naval officers" whom the author has known and the story is written from his first hand experiences while on active duty with the United States Navy.

Florence Bethune Sloan

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Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership . . . BOOKLET.

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newfound

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Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Young People's Page, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

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Lesianau boys may earn on camp farm—may take high school accredited. War Department specified courses in auto mechanics, electricity, radio, shop and mathematics—enjoy all land and sea sports in northern Michigan forests. Booklet. Arthur S. Huey, Dir., Glen Arbor, Mich.

Homestead for adults under same management

'Sane and Realistic' Policy In Handling Manpower Urged

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 25 (AP)—Clarence A. Dykstra, former Director of the Selective Service Administration, last night urged a "sane and realistic" national manpower policy and a "sure-footed, competent and thoroughgoing administration of the policy."

"We should be asking that those in authority see this problem of war manpower as a whole," Mr. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin, who resigned his Selective Service post in April, 1941, declared in a prepared address in the eighth annual Edmund Janes James lecture at University of Illinois.

"We cannot waste time in partial attacks on isolated or particular areas," he added.

The people are "ready for any required joint sacrifice," he said, adding that "all are entitled to the same standards, and immediate bargaining power ought not to profit one group over another."

He listed the following as decisions which must be made to solve the manpower problems:

"A decision on the manpower needs of agriculture and the war industries.

"A determination as to what unessential tasks can be laid aside for the duration and what manpower will be released.

"What tasks have been assigned by tradition to men in uniform which can be readily undertaken by men unfit for military service and by women.

"What red tape can be cut in the Army and Navy to release manpower for other duties.

"A decision to make a better and more comprehensive use of the many Negro citizens who are still asking for work.

"To resolve the transport personnel situation by ordinary and common sense revision of the restrictive rules which seem to hamper our emergency effort.

"A clear administrative mandate which will place the execution of manpower policy in one responsible place. . . .

"A clear-cut decision as to what other controls in the economic and social fields will aid in solving the manpower problem. Here are involved wages, prices, rationing, taxes and compulsory savings, and questions of housing, transportation and education. The matter of union rules and practices has an intimate relation to such decisions.

"A decision as to what mixture of persuasion and pressure we are going to use in assigning working personnel and the place of deferment in such a program."

Oakland Places Thumbing Practically on 'Must' Basis

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25 (AP)—The depression-born custom of "thumbing" returned to help the war effort today, but on a grand scale complete with placards, signposts and a book of rules.

War workers have swelled the population of Oakland to 40,000 more than its 302,163 of 1940. Mayor John F. Slavich estimates there are 150,000 additional people in 10 East Bay cities. The resulting jam on street cars and interurban trains is awful to behold.

Today, Oakland and other East San Francisco Bay cities begin a share-the-ride program for private motorists. Seventy-six thousand instruction booklets have been issued to drivers and pedestrians.

Motorists are given placards and a holder to fix on their windshields. One side of the card bears a large number on a colored background. The color indicates which main traffic artery the auto will use in leaving the business district. The number is the key to the district in which he will stop.

The other side of the card reads "share-the-ride" in large letters. The driver turns this side outward when he is going toward the business section or along other undesignated routes.

Potential "thumbers" gather in the business section under signs reading "We Want a Ride." They flag only drivers displaying cards which indicate the cars are going near their destination. Elsewhere, every stop sign, as of old, is a gathering place for ride-seekers.

"Our goal is an average of three persons per car," says John Marr, Chief Co-ordinator of the Oakland Civilian Defense Council, one of the sponsoring groups. "If we reach it we will take one-third of the automobiles off the road."

Mr. Marr says surveys now show a morning average of 1.37 persons per car and a rush hour average of only 1.75. This is practically the same as before gasoline rationing went into effect.

"We have had to overcome two reluctances," Mr. Marr explains. "First is the reluctance of a pedestrian to get into a stranger's car, and second is the reluctance of a car owner to offer a ride because his motives may be misunderstood and he may be turned down."

The Government's group-riding plan involves workers in a particular plant or neighborhood.

"The trouble," Mr. Marr says, "is if Jones gets sore at Smith, then the whole thing is off. We want to put it on a broader basis."

Peruvian Scholar Advocates Training Of Youth Leaders for Postwar Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla. — Dr. Rafael Belaunde, Peruvian scholar-diplomat, advocates establishment of an independent Institute of Economics and Political Science to train at least 100 young leaders each year, who could return to their homelands specially equipped to take part in stirring world developments that lie ahead.

Dr. Belaunde is a former Secretary of the Peruvian Senate. He served as Ambassador from Peru to Mexico from 1933 to 1937, to Chile from 1938 to 1939, and as Special Ambassador to Cuba in 1936. He is Honorary President of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, an international body organized and supported by all the American governments. Dr. Belaunde has taken leave from his diplomatic duties to become Professor of Hispanic-American Affairs at the University of Miami.

"International security in the future is not going to depend upon police measures in the peace treaty nor upon the annihilation of the aggressors," according to Dr. Belaunde. "International security will be effective only if a solution is found for the problems of a social-economic character which create public discontent and which leaders exploit.

"For that world-wide agreement inter-American co-operation has an immeasurable value. It will present, to begin with, the valuable factor of a group of nations unified in their desire to contribute to the formation of a better world. Furthermore, it will offer the material resources necessary to attain the aforementioned objectives. There exist in Latin America great unpopulated areas, today unproductive, to which the excess of European population would be transferred. Immense natural resources, unexploited or barely tapped, would be within the reach of the new population. Technology would put those resources to the service of humanity.

"Peace must, therefore, create a technical body which will study and solve the problems with a scientific criterion and under the inspiration of a sense of universal brotherhood.

"The stronger the union of American nations, the greater the power of the United States to act for the transformation of the world in accordance with our common ideals. We in America must strive to create a continental consciousness concerning our duties on behalf of humanity. We must take advantage of an institution ideally suited for this task: the universities. The great development they have reached in this country has made them a powerful force for national unity."

Rubber by Air From Brazil in 1944 Expected to Reach 75,000 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The latest development corporation in the United States, that connected with the rubber industry, has aroused widespread interest in South America. The procurement of natural rubber from nations south of the Rio Grande is a major objective of the organization and several officials have been chosen for their working knowledge of the Latin countries of the New World. There is no doubt that business is being conducted in a big way.

This announcement followed closely on the contract signed in Lima for the aerial shipment of rubber from the Peruvian Amazon zone to the United States. The quantities involved are not large, but their importance to the American war effort can be gaged by the class of transport selected.

Best prospects of supply, immediate and potential, are in Brazil, where recently it was estimated that production next year will be 75,000 tons. This year's calculation is 45,000 tons. Cooperating with Washington, Brazil transferred large numbers of workers to the Amazon production area to boost development and shipments for war industry. This is all apart from private initiative connected with the American automobile business.

The search for "strategic materials" in Latin America has carried northern investigators to the Andean republic of Bolivia, where practical encouragement has also been given to rubber cultivation in the eastern territories. No great Bolivian quantity is involved for the present, but there are possibilities of buying competition for the little that is available. Here, for instance, Argentina is seeking raw rubber for its own manufacturing industries. It is to be presumed that a mission dispatched some months ago to La Paz and other coast capital cities of South America—Lima and Quito—was seeking this material.

American investigation is not restricted to the exploitation of natural rubber in the accepted form of growth. Botanical experts are working in several southern republics in the belief that rubber can be extracted from some indigenous plants. If some such discovery is made and can be turned to economic use a pleasing vista will be opened up for some national industries. Argentina has proved a promising field in this botanical investigation; and the greater part of the continent may benefit if success attends the experiments, reported recently from North Africa, of producing rubber from cactus plants.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,161,080
1943 volume to date 65,923,559
1942 volume to date 27,928,804

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Today	46.4	Prev day	46.2
Month ago	45.7	Year ago	34.9
1943 high	46.7	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	61	60	61	+1
Abr&Straus 1g †	60	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Adams Exp (.45g)	63	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Addressograph (1)	8	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	28	43¾	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	19	4½	4	4⅛	
Allegheny Corp	31	1¾	1½	1⅝	
Allegheny pf xw	41	14	13	14	+1
Alleg pf $30 ww	104	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1½
Allegheny pr pf	26	30¼	28½	29½	+1¾
Allied Lud Stl .35g	23	25	23⅞	25	+1¼
Allen Indust (34e)	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Al Chem & Dye 6	7	155½	154½	155½	+1½
Allied Mills (1e)	10	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
Allied Strs (.30g)	54	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
Allied St pf (5)	2	E0	E0	80	+1½
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	43	33¾	32¾	33¾	+1
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Amal Leath	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	77½	76¼	77½	+1½
Am Ag Chem 1.20	15	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
Am Airlines (1½e)	28	61¼	58¾	60½	+1¾
Am Bank Note ¼g	19	16⅛	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅞
Am Bk N pf (3) †	30	54	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Am Brake Shoe ¼e	8	39¼	37½	38½	+1¼
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	99	129	128¾	128¾	— ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	152	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	4	78¾	78	78¾	+ ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	17	34⅛	33½	33½	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 8.25g	7	68	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Am Ch&Cable ½pg	27	22½	21½	22½	+1¼
Am Chicle (4a)	1	107⅞	106¼	107½	+1½
Am Colortype .15g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ¼e	8	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am C S 6% pf 6 †	50	101	100½	101	+ ½
Am Distill	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
Am European ½e	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Encaustic Til	2	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export (1½g)	12	26	25	26	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	30	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	2	67	66¾	66¾	— ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	41	13⅛	13	13	
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	36	34½	35⅜	+ ⅜
Am Hide&Leather	15	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Am Ice	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	47¾	47¼	47¼	+1
Am Internat (1¼g)	54	8⅜	7⅝	8⅜	+1
Am Invest Ill .15e	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	50	43	43	43	
Am Locomotive	43	125⅞	121¼	125⅝	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 7¾k	4	90¾	90½	90¾	+ ⅛
Am M&For (.20g)	6	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Am M&Met (1¼g)	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	4	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Am M 6¾ pf 6 †	80	117	117	117	
Am News 1.80 †	30	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	23	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	8	27	26¾	27	
Am P & L $5 pf	15	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15e	129	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7	10	165	165	165	
Am Roll Mill .20g	54	14	13½	14	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½ †	670	64⅞	63¾	64⅞	+ ¾
Am Safety Raz ⅜e	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
Am Seating (1e)	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Am Ship Bl 1g †	230	23⅜	22½	23	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	86	44⅞	42¾	44⅞	+2⅝
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	1	152¼	152	152	
Am Snuff Co 1.20	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs ½pg	42	26½	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜
Am Stores ½pg	5	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
Am Stove (.30g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½pg	5	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅜
Am Sum Tob ¼g	3	25	25	25	+ ⅜
Am Tel&Tel (9)	23	142	140	142	+1¾
Am Tobacco (3a)	6	51⅞	51	51⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	9	52½	51⅜	52½	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	30	137¼	137	137¾	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	21	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (½pg)	17	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	+1¼
Am Water Works	43	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
Am Wool pf (2k)	3	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	19	6¾	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Zn pr pf 2½k	1	50	50	50	+2
Anaconda Cop ½pg	130	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜	+ ⅞
Anac W&C 1½pg †	6	28½	27¼	28½	+1½
Andes Cop (¼g)	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (½pg)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
Armour Del pf (7)	3	112	111	111	
Armour Illinois	129	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	19	57¾	56¼	57¾	+2½
Armour Illinois pf	60	56½	56	56½	+3¾
Armstrong Ck ¼g	5	33½	32¾	33½	+ ¾
Arnold Const ¼g	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .10g	1	4	4	4	
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	13	9⅜	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	10	71¾	71¼	71¼	+1¼
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	0	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¾
Associates Inv (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	
Atch T&SF (1½pg)	59	52½	50¾	52¾	+1
Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 2g	19	31¾	31	31⅝	+ ⅞
Atl Refining (.15g)	22	22⅞	22	22¾	+1
Atl Refining pf 4	150	108	108	108	
Atlas Tack (¼g)	11	11½	10	11½	+1⅞
Atlas Corp (¼g)	14	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	30	63½	62½	62½	—1
Aviation Cp (1⅓e)	143	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct (1e)	31	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	37	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	34	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Bang&A pf 2½⅞k †	250	50	48½	50	+1
Barber Asphalt	6	16⅜	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅞
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	28	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	16	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cream 1a	4	27½	27½	27½	
Beat Cr pf (5)	10	109	109	109	—3
Beech Creek (2) †	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
Beech-Nut P (4)	1	102	102	102	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	20	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	23	39¼	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	8	15	14¼	15	
Ben I L pr pf 2½	2	55½	5⅓	55½	+ ¾
Best Foods (.60)	14	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Best & Co (1.60a)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1½pg)	75	65½	63¾	65½	+1⅝
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	115	114⅝	115	
Bigelow-Sanf ½pg	5	33½	32⅝	32½	+1
Black & Deck 1.60	13	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	17	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ¼g	•1	17	17	17	+1
Bloomingde .20g †	60	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Boeing Airp (1e)	82	19⅜	18⅜	19½	+1¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	10	48¼	47½	48¼	+1½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Borden Co (.30g)	19	25¾	25⅜	25½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	25	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B ½pg	2	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¾
Bridgeport Br ¼g	28	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¾
Briggs Mfg (2)	17	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat (3)	3	41½	40	41¾	+1⅞
Bklyn & Qu Trans	23	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Bklyn-Man Tr	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	6	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	10	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
Bucyrus-Erie ½pg	109	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅞
Bucy-E 7%pf 7 †	80	114	114	114	
Budd Mfg	24	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	+8¾
Budd Mfg pf	†120	100	98	98	—1½
Budd Wheel (1e)	23	5⅛	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
Buffalo Forge .45g	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Bullard Co (½pg)	9	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+1⅛
Burling Mills .35g	24	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Bul Mills pf 2¾	1	56	56	56	
Burl M 2½pf 2½	1	55¾	55¾	5.3⅜	+ ⅜
Burr Add M (.60)	28	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
Bush T B pf 3½k †	80	31	29¾	31	+1½
Butler Bros (.15e)	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	24⅛	24½	24⅛	
Buttle C&Z (¼e)	17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Byers (AM) Co	37	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
Byers pf 3.63k †	80	81	80¾	80¾	+1⅜
Byron Jack (¼g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼

C

Calif Pack (1½)	16	26¾	25⅞	26½	+ ¾
Callahan Z-Lead	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec ¼e	23	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	5	18¾	18	18¼	+ ⅜
Can Dr G A (.60)	21	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry (3) †	10	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Can Pacific	84	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	7½	7¼	7½	
Caro C&O (5) †	60	92	92	92	+ ⅜
Carpenter Stl ½pg	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
Carriers&Gen (.20)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	10	98¾	96	98	+2
Catasuil Tract (2)	7	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Celanese Corp 3½g	18	33⅜	32⅞	33½	+ ⅝
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	50	102½	102	102	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	190	107	106½	107	+ ½
Celanese cr pf 7 †	70	122	121	121	— 1
Celotex Corp (1g)	38	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	31	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Ill Lt pf 4½†	10	106½	106½	106½	
Cent RR N J	3	7½	6¾	7½	+ ½
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	16	16⅜	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
Cero de Pas (4)	12	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Century Rib Mls	20	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Certain-teed Prod	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Cert-teed $5 pf †	680	60	57½	58	— ½
Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Champ P&F ¼g	2	18½	18½	18½	
Champ P&F pf 6 †	10	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+1¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	65	42⅛	41⅛	42	+1⅛
Ches & O pf (4)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	21	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .59p	15	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Great West	20	4⅞	4⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5½k	25	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	17	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Chi Pn T pr pf 2½	50	50¾	50¼	50¾	— ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	10	1¼	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Chi R I 7% pf	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Chi Yel Cab ¾g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot O	2	15½	15½	15½	
Childs Co	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Chrysler Corp ¾g	42	75	73½	74⅞	+ ⅛
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
City I&F pf 6½ †	10	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip (¾g)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
Clev Cr Bronze ½pg	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
Clev Cr Br pf(5) †	30	104	104	104	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	24	47¾	46½	47½	+1
Cluett Peabody ½pg	5	35	34¾	34	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	27	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅜
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	65	65	65	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	24	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅜
Colgate P P pf 4¼	3	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	6	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1⅜
Collins&A pf(5) †	10	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Col & South	†390	11⅜	10¾	11	
Col & Sou 1 pf	†430	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	† 50	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron ¼e	21	17½	16½	17½	+1¼
Colum Br A (.30g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1¼
Colum Br B (.30g)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+1¼
Colum G & El	64	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	56⅜	54	56⅛	+2½
Col G&E5%pf5 †	20	52½	52½	52½	
Colum Pict (½e)	14	15½	15	15½	+ ⅞
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅞
Colum Carbon (4)	3	90	89¾	90	+1½
Comi Credit (3)	4	34	33⅜	34	+1
Comi Cred pf 4½	1	106	106	106	+ ½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	20	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
Com I T cv pf 4½	10	111	111	111	+1
Comi Solvents .60e	81	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
Comw & Sou	5	11	11	11	— ⅛
Comw&So pf	5	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ¼
Comw&So pf .35g	48	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	5	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	7	19⅞	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	201	100	100	100	— ½
Cons Copper .45e	23	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison(1.60)	25	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	•7	97¼	96¾	97⅛	+ ⅝
Consol Film Ind	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¼k	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
Consol Oil (½)	50	9	8⅞	9	
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	7½	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee	21	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	9	25¾	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
Consolodation Coal	19	11½	10½	11½	+1
Consum Ppr 4½ †	30	97¾	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
Container Corp ¼g	19	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	
Cont Baking ½pg	46	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	103½	103	103½	+ ¾
Cont Can (1¼g)	18	31½	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	20	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	118	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	31	33	32	32½	+ ¾
Cont Steel (1¼g)	3	23¾	23	23¾	+1¼
Copperweld Stl .80	10	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅞
Corn Exch 2.40 †	100	43¾	43	43½	+ ¼
Corn Products 2.60	10	57¾	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	†150	179¾	179	179	— ¾
Coty Inc (¼e)	25	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	72	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
Crane cv pf 5	† 80	102½	102	102	
Cream of Wh (¾g)	21	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ¾g	26	16½	15½	16	+ ½
Crown C&S ½e	13	25⅜	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	43	43	43	
Crown Zellerb (1)	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	70	E8¾	E8½	E8¾	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel (2e)	50	56¼	55	56⅛	+1⅝
Crucible Stl pf (5)	6	79	79	79	+1
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	65	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am S pf 7 †	10	106	106	106	+1
Cudahy Pack	14	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	47	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Curtis Pub pf	† 70	71½	69½	69½	—1
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	8	30¼	29¾	30	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1a	69	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
Curtiss-Wr A ½pg	6	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½g	7	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅛

D

Davega Stores ½pg	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Daviso Ch .60e	13	15⅞	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	24	33½	32¼	33¼	+ ⅞
Diesel-Wem G ½pg	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Del & Hudson	21	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	20	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Ed (.60g)	•15	16⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 430	27	26	27	+ ½
Diamond M 1½	16	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Diam Mat pf 1½	2	38½	38½	38½	
Diamt Motor ¼g	36	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
Dist Co-S (n2.22)	12	25	24⅝	2 5	+ ⅜
Dist Co-S pf (5)	2	89½	88½	89½	+1¾
Dixie-Vortex (⅓e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜g	14	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ½
Dome Mines h.80g	15	21½	20¾	21½	+ ½
Douglas Airc (5e)	12	66¼	65½	66⅜	+ ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	7	135½	134	135	+1
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	8	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
Duplan Corp (.90e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
du Pont deN (1g)	18	145¾	143	145¾	+2¾
Duq Light 1pf 5 †	10	120	120	120	+ ½

E

Eastern Air Lines	14	38¼	37½	38¼	+1¾
Eastern Roll Mill	7	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Eastmen Kodak (5)	5	157¼	155¾	157¼	+2¼
East. Kod pf (6) †	20	181½	181½	181½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	13	40½	39¼	40½	+1½
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	24	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½pg	35	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	+1⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	13	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	33	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	41½	41	41	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	27	46	45	45⅞	+1⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	6	38¼	38	38	
El Paso N G .2.40	1	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	— ⅜
Endicott-Jn pf 5 †	10	115	115	115	+1½
Eng Pub Service	32	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	50	69½	69½	69½	+1
Eng PS 5½pf 5½ †	70	72	71	72	+2
Equit Office Bldg	2	77	77	77	— ½
Erie Railroad (1e)	11	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
Erie Railroad ct 1e	90	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Erie Rail pf A (5)	11	47½	47	47½	+1
Eureka V Cl ⅜g	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Evans Products	28	8½	7¾	8½	+1
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	17	28¾	27½	28¾	+1¼

F

Fairbanks Mor (1)	14	41¾	40	41¾	+2¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	14	23⅞	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ½
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16¼	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	9	5¾	5	5¾	
Ferro Enam	8	14⅜	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs .45e	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
Fed D Strs pf 4½	30	90	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins ½g	4	46¾	46¼	46⅜	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ¾g	16	31½	30⅝	31¼	+1
Firestone T&R pf 6	2	107	107	107	
Florence Stove ½pg	6	31	30½	30¾	
First Nat Strs 2½	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Flintkote (1½g)	9	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	27	7¾	6¾	7¾	
Food Mach .35g	2	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ⅜
Foilais Stl pf	†100	40	39½	40	+1
Foster Wheeler	26	16¼	15½	16¾	+1¼
Fram Corp ¼g	†170	18¼	18¼	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	6	8¼	7⅞	8	
Frenort Sulph (2)	7	36	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼

G

Gabriel Co .10g	47	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (1⅓e)	41	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Gamewell ⅓pg †	20	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind ⅛g	98	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛pg	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)		9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	3	43¾	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅜
Gen Baking .30g	65	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
Gen Bak pf (8) †	50	137	137	137	+3½
Gen Bronze	16	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Cable	17	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	15¾	15½	15½	
Gen Cab pf 3¾k †	330	67¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
Gen Cig pf (7) †	10	139	139	1 9	—2
Gen Elec (1.40)	95	35⅞

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Barge Line Co	8¾	9¾
American Hardware Co.	23¾	25¾
American Manufacturing	30¼	33¼
American Manufac 5 pf	80¾	....
American Wringer Co	5	5½
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	69¾	....
Appleton Company	35¼	38
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	49½	52¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	25¼	27¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14¼	15¾
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25¼
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	....
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅞	15
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¼	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	....
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	38½
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	28¼	30¼
Campbell AS Co Inc	5¼	6¼
Central Railway Signal A	39	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33¼
*Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅞	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	19¼	21
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24¾	26¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Draper Corporation	64¼	67¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	163⅞	173¾
Eastern Corporation	5¾	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅝	20¾
Exolon Co	9⅞	11⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	10¾	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¼	40½
Fruit of the Loom	17⅞	19⅜
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	15¾
General Machinery	26½	28¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11	12¾
Goodall Worsted Company	31¼	34¼
Graton & Knight Co	10¾	11⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	33⅜	35¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	53½	....
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14½	....
Harrington & Richardson	2⅞	3⅝
Haskelite Mfg Co	9⅛	10⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	11¼	12¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14¾	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅝	20½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¾	27
Hooker Electro Chem	32¾	34¾
International Machine Tool	7½	8½
Keith Gene E Co	26½	....
Kendall Company	8¼	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	16⅞	18⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	29	31
Lincoln Stores Inc	19¾	21½
Lincoln Stores 7	107	....
Long-Bell Lumber Co	47¾	50½
Ludlow Mfg Associates	94	98
Marathon Paper Mills	37½	40½
Marlin-Rockell Corp	57¼	60½
Merck & Co	32	34¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	111½	115½
Merrimack Manufacturing	38¾	41¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	....
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22	25
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅜	6
Nashawena Mills	22½	23¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	52¼	....
Nashua Manufacturing Co	27⅞	29⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	66¼	70
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	24¼	26¼
Natoinal Chemical & Mfg	5½	6⅛
Natoinal Shirt Shops	8¼	9½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	55¼	58¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	57¼	....
Nicholson File Company	32	34½
Nonquitt Mills	30¼	33½
Ohio Finance	11½	12⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	33½	36½
Parker Appliance	13⅜	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	107	111½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	36⅜	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	71¼	....
Quisset Mill	4⅜	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	24⅝	26¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	24⅝	25⅝
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	4¾	....
Sanford Mills	28⅞	31⅜
Submarine Signal Co	25	27½
Sylvania Elec Prod Ine	49¼	51¾
Tampax Inc	4¼	5
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3½
United Elastic Corp	14⅛	15¼
U S Envelope Company	50¾	54½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	110½	115½
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	30½	33
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	34¾	....
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	89½	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25⅞	27⅜
Warner & Swasey Co	13	14⅜
Warren Bros Class B	22½	28
Warren Bros Class C	7⅜	8¾
West Point Manufacturing	42¾	45¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	14⅛	15½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104¼	108¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	89¾	93¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	96¾	100¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	81¾	84¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	103¾	107¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	82¼	85½
General Water G&E $3 pf	34¼	36¼
Houston Ltg & Power	52	54¾
Jamaica Water Supply	26¾	29¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	101¾	105¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93¼	96¾
Kansas P¾Lt 4½ pf	98¼	102¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	97¾	101¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅝	10¼
Northern Natural Gas2Co(com.)	28	30¼
No Sttaes Power Del 5 pf	110¾	114¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	50¼	53¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	55¼	58¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	112	116
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	103¼	107¼
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	108¾	112¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	83¾	86¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	89¾	92¾
Public Sedvxice Ind	14½	15⅝
Public Service Ind 5 pf	97¼	100¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	99¾	100¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	87¾	91¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	94¾	97¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	10⅜	11⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅜	17
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	113½	....
ampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
exas Electric Serv 6 pf	100¾	104¾
exas Power & Light 6 pf	98¼	100¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅝	15

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17½	18½
Beverly-Gas & Electric	26½	29½
Brockton Gas Light	5⅝	6⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	101½	106½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	111½	116¼
Vent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	83½	....
Conn Light & Power	32¾	35½
Eastern Utilities Asso	20½	21¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2
Fall River Gas Works	20½	22½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	31¾	34½
Green Mountain Power pf	47¼	51¾
Hartford Electric Light	46¼	49¼
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24½
Haverhill Gas Light	10	11⅝
Holyoke Water Power	15¾	17¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26¼	29

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of seventy-five cents (75¢) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on April 15, 1943 to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1943.

GEORGE MIXTER,
March 23, 1943 *Treasurer.*

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 109

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 17, 1943, for the quarter ending March 31, 1943, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1943. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

E. J. BECKETT, *Treasurer*

San Francisco, California

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Lowell Electric Light	31½	35
Lynn Gas & Electric	60½	64¼
Mass Power & Light pf	13¼	15¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	19¾	21⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	85¾	88¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	12¾	14½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	35¾	37¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	57¾	61
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	62¾	65
N E Public Serv $7 pf	11¾	12⅞
N E Public Serv $6 pf	10⅝	11⅞
Newport Electric	16⅜	18
Providence Gas	7⅝	8¾
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	103½	108½
R I Pub Serv pf	30½	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	6¾	7¾
Springfield Gas Light	15⅜	16¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	97	....
Western Mass Companies	21½	23½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19	20¼
Bank of New York (14)	328	338
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47½	49½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	76¼	80¾
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	94¾	97¾
Chase National (1.40)	34⅝	36⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47⅛	49⅛
Commercial (8)	184	192
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	15¾	17
Corn Exchange Bank&Trust(2.40)	43¼	44¼
Empire Trust (3)	58	61
First National (80)	1380	1380
Guaranty Trust (12)	279½	284½
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅛	14⅛
Kings County (80)	1250	....
Lawyers Trust (1)	26	29
Manufacturers Trust (2)	41¾	43¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52½	54½
National City (1)	32¾	34¼
New York Trust (3½)	86	89
Public (1½)	31¼	32¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1085	1125

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	....
First National (2)	44⅞	46⅞
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	....
National Rockland (2)	42	46½
National Shawmut (1)	21⅞	23¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	174	....
Second Natoinal (4)	117	123
†State Street Trust (8)	235	250
United States Trust (.50)	8½	9⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	14¾	16⅞
Webster & Atlas (2)	47½	52½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	39	41
Continental Illinois (4)	89¼	93¼
First National Chicago (10)	322	330

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127½	132½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	34	36
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30⅝	32⅛
Agricultural (3a)	73½	76½
American Alliance (1a)	22⅝	24½
American Equitable (1a)	19⅜	20⅞
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	14½	15½
American Re-Insurance (½g)	54¼	56¾
American Reserve	14⅜	15⅝
American Surety (2½)	53⅞	55⅞
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (1g)	81	84
Boston (16a)	562	582
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (½g)	17⅜	19⅛
Connecticut General Life (1)	32⅜	34⅜
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36	38
Federal (1.40)	40¾	42¾
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	64¾	66¾
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	77¼	80¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11½	12½
Franklin Fire (1a)	28⅝	30⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	45⅝	47⅞
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17⅛	18⅝
Glens Falls (1.60)	41⅞	43⅞
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅛	10⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¼	29¾
Hanover (1.20)	25½	26⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	94½	97½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	45	48
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28½	30
Homestead	15⅝	16⅝
Insurance Co No America (2½)	72⅞	74⅞
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	37½	40
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅞	9⅞
Maryland Casualty	5	5½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	69¼	72¼
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6¾	7¾
Metropolis Fire Assoc (1½)	45¾	49¼
National Fire (2)	58⅜	60⅝
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
Natoinal Union (3a)	172	177
New Amsterdm Casualty (.97½e)	24¾	26¼
New Brunswick (1½g)	30⅞	32⅞
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¼	45¼
New York Fire (.80)	14	15¼
North River (1)	23⅝	26⅛
Northeast Insurance	5	6
Northern (3a)	97	101
Pacific Fire (5)	102	106
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	42½	44½
Phoenix (2a)	85⅞	88⅞
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Prov-Washington (1a)	34⅜	36⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (1.20)	5⅜	6⅜
Republic InsCoTexas (1.20)	25½	26⅝
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22⅜	23⅞
St Paul Fire&Marine (8a)	263½	273½
Seaboard Surety (1.80e)	44⅝	46⅝
Securitir (1.40)	36⅞	38⅞
Sprnigfield (4½a)	124¾	128¾
Standard Accident	62	65¾
Travelers (16)	442	452
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	31½	33
United States Fire (2)	49½	51½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	80¾	84¾
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	34⅞

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.80	3.07
Amerex Holding	19.375	20.875
American Business Shares	2.93	3.21
Axe Houghton Fund	11.76	12.65
Bond Inv r of America	98.17	102.26
Boston Fund	15.09	16.23
Broad Street Investing	23.76	25.69
Bullock Fund	13.52	14.82
Canadian Investment Fund	3.00	3.60
Century Shares Trust	26.34	28.32
Christiana Securities Co	2270.00	23.90
Commodity Corp	8.78	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	33.00	35.75
Dividend Shares	1.14	1.25
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	18.44	19.80
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.09	11.91
Equitable Invest Corp	26.51	28.51
Equity Corp $3 pf	28.878	30.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.18	17.42
Fund Investors Inc	19.11	20.94
General Captial	29.32	31.53
General Investors Trust	4.62	4.98
Incorporated Investors Tr	17.64	18.97
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.79	.87
Insti Sec: Insurance Group	1.07	1.18
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	32.04	S-1	25.41
B-2	27.61	S-2	13.81
B-3	18.16	S-3	10.23
B-4	9.47	S-4	4.45
K-1	16.01	K-2	17.07

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	86.10	....	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	35.80	....	
Maryland Fund	7.57	4.30	
Mass Investors Tr	19.15	20.59	
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.19	9.88	
Mutual Invest	9.75	10.65	
Nation Wide Voting	1.16	1.28	
New England Fund	11.45	12.34	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.125	16.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.42	.47	
Putnam Fund	12.53	13.40	
Quarterly Income Shares	5.50	5.60	
Railway & Light Sec	9.878	11.50	
Railway & Light Sec pf	23.00	....	
Repub Invest Fund	3.46	3.86	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	83.60	85.28	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.43	14.27	
State Street Invest	71.06	76.36	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.39	....	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79	
Wellington Fund	15.04	16.55	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.25
Corp Tr AA-mod acc mod	2.49	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.38	....
Diversified Tr C	2.35	....
Diversified Tr D	5.10	5.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.26	5.08
Nation Wide Sec	3.35	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.94	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.43	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.38	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.99	....
Super of Am Tr AA	3.20	....
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	13.50	....
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.48	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co.	1.00	1.375
First Boston Corp	15¼	16⅝

*Ex-dividend; †Sales prices as of 1 p. m.; ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	111½	114½
Liberty Aircraft	9¼	10¼
N E Aldlines	6¾	7½
Piper Aircarft	4⅞	5
Pollak Manufacturing Co	4⅝	5⅝

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	95¾	98¾
California Wat Ser	4	1981	109	112
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	86¾	89½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107½	110½
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97¾	100¼
New Rochelle Water	3½	1951	99	102
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99¾	102¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	96¾	99¾
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	98½	101½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	79¾	82¼
Union Water Ser	3½	1951	101	104
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¾	109¼

Consumers Set High Record For Spending

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumer expenditures for goods and services in 1942, America's first war year, reached the record total of $81,-900,000,000, the Commerce Department estimated.

This was 10 per cent above the previous high of $74,600,000,000 recorded in 1941, but the $7,300,-000,000 increase was less than the $8,900,000,000 gained from 1940 to 1941 although greater than for any other year on record.

The percentage increase in total expenditures from 1941 to 1942 was slightly less than the increase of prices of goods and services sold to consumers. What really happened, the department said, was that consumers, with their incomes rising sharply, spent 10 per cent more in 1942 than in 1941 in an attempt to maintain their level of living but succeeded only in pushing up prices for the same or a somewhat smaller quantity of goods.

The department's estimates indicated that in 1942 consumers bought almost as large a total of goods and services, measured in constant dollars, as in the peak year 1941. This was possible, the department said, because production of many civilian goods and services was maintained at high levels and even expanded; consumers were able to draw on the large retail stocks of goods built up from past periods, and in many cases a smaller number of units was produced of higher average quality and price per unit.

With incomes continuing to rise while supplies of consumer goods and services continue to shrink, the department said the outlook in 1943 "is clearly for consumers to spend as much as possible of their higher incomes for fewer units at constantly higher prices per unit" unless effective steps are taken in the fields of price control, rationing, and fiscal policy.

'Gas' Restrictions In Eastern States May Cover Country

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—"It is not impossible that the gasoline shortage in the eastern states may extend throughout the country before the war is over," Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman said.

"I am convinced that the rubber situation is not easing," Mr. Eastman told a meeting of the Shippers Motor Carrier Conference of Indiana, "and even if it were, there would remain other transportation shortages such as vehicles, gasoline, repair parts and manpower.

"We are not over the hump yet in transportation."

Mr. Eastman said the transportation "pinch" would continue as long as the war lasted and said he believed "the war will last a long time."

Describing the co-operation between railroads and shippers in dispatching rolling stock, Mr. Eastman said there "has been none of that congestion of cars which we had in the last war."

"I am hopeful that the idea of motor-carrier-shipper co-operation starting here in this meeting will spread throughout the country," he told shippers. "The railroads have been given acclaim in the war effort they well deserve, but we should remember that the motor carriers also have done a wonderful job."

Two Western Houses Awarded Erie Issue

CLEVELAND (AP)—The two midwestern investment houses which started a protest leading to the Interstate Commerce Commission overruling Erie Railroad's award of a $14,000,000 bond issue to Morgan Stanley & Co. of New York have won the substitute $10,000,000 issue on a competitive bidding basis.

Erie awarded the new issue to Otis & Co. of Cleveland and Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago, whose informal protest to the ICC was followed by a formal and successful appeal by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway against permitting Erie to give the issue to Morgan Stanley & Co.

The midwestern houses bid 100.145, an interest cost rate to Erie of 3.104 on a 3½ per cent coupon over a 10-year period in which the collateral trust notes will mature.

Only two other firms submitted bids, They were Shields & Co. of New York, which offered 100.0399 with interest cost rate of 3.119, and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, 100.271 with an interest cost rate of 3.210. Morgan Stanley & Co., awarded the original $14,000,000 issue at 96, did not enter the new bidding.

OPA Permits Increase In Price of Dry Beans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The cost of dry beans is going up.

The Office of Price Administration has authorized increases of 60 cents a hundredweight for various grades of red kidney beans and five to 40 cents a hundredweight for all other dry beans.

The increases apply to price paid producers but will be reflected in wholesale and retail prices since these are based on mark-ups.

OPA estimated the retail price on most varieties would be increased considerably less than one cent a pound and about one cent a pound on red kidney beans.

Producers prices were increased, the agency said, to allow for increases in the parity price for dry beans since the establishment of permanent ceilings.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Acme Wire (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Aero SupB (.10g)	8½	8½	8½
600	Ainsworth (¼g)	7⅞	7¼	7⅞
200	Air Assoc (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Air Investors	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Air-Way ElAp .10g	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
70	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	105	105	105
100	Allied Prod (2)	28	28	28
150	Alum Ltd (hSa)	118	114¼	118
500	Alum Co Am 4g	124¾	123	124¾
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111¼	111	111¼
720	Am Book (¼g)	30	29	30
100	Am Capital A	1½	1½	1½
50	Am C P&La (½g)	26	26	26
100	AmCP&La new(.34g)	26¼	26¼	26¼
1000	Am Cit P&LB	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1900	Am Cyan B(.60)	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞
600	Am&For P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Am Fork&Hoe (¼g)	14¼	14	14¼
1200	Am G&E (1.60)	22⅞	22¼	22½
50	Am G&E pf (4¾)	103	103	103
200	Am Gen (.15e)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Am Laun Mch (½g)	25	25	25
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2200	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
5400	Am Republics (.35e)	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
9600	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow pf	7¾	7⅞	7¾
8700	Am Writ Pap	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2	2	2
100	Apex Elec Mfg (¼g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50	Appal El P pf (4½)	105	105	105
700	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3⅛	3¼
9300	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1600	Ark Nat Gas pf (.90e)	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Asso Laund	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Atlanta B&C pf (5)	75	75	75
1600	Atlantic C Finh	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Atl Rayon (.10g)	6	5⅞	6
3800	Atlas Corp war	1½	1½	1½
500	Atlas Ply (.30g)	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
400	Automat Prod (½g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Auto V Mach (⅜e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Avery & Sons (1½e)	9¾	9	9
100	Axton-Fish A	46⅛	46½	46½
1200	Babcock & Wil (¼g)	23	22½	23
350	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35	35	35
4200	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5	5½
10100	Barium Stk Stl	2½	1⅞	2
200	Basic Refract (.70g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
800	Beech Aire (1e)	10⅝	10½	10½
400	Bellanca (.60)	4½	4½	4½
250	Bickfords (1)	10⅜	10	10
200	Birds S Fdy (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3200	Bliss (E W) (2)	16¼	15½	16⅛
600	Blue Ridge	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Blue Ridge cv pf (3d)	43¾	43¾	43¾
500	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6¾	6	6¾
400	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2500	Braz Tr L&P(hle)	14½	14⅛	14½
1300	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
1800	Brewst Aero	6¾	6⅝	6¾
1300	Bridgpt Mach	4¼	4	4¼
400	Brill A	5	5	5
325	Brill pf	84½	81	83
100	Brillo Mfg (.45g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	Brown Fence (.10e)	3¼	3	3¼
2000	Brown-F Dist	7⅞	7½	7⅞
1000	Brown Rubber	1	1	1
100	Buce (EL)	16	16	16
700	Buckeye PL (.20g)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
3200	Buf N&P pf	13¾	13⅛	13¾
150	Buf N&EP Spf	88	88	88
100	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12½	12½	12½
300	Burry Biscuit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Cab El Prod vtc	¾	¾	¾
200	Cal El Pow	3¾	3½	3¾
400	Calif Packg (.10g)	3	3	3
25	CanCar&Fpf(.88k)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Can IndAlcA(h.35e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5000	Can Marconi(.04g)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
150	Carnation(1a)	43	42	42
1800	Carrier Corp	13¼	12⅞	13¼
700	Catalin Corp (.10e)	3	3¼	3⅛
100	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
60	Cen NY Pw pf (5)	90½	89¼	89¼
300	Cen Ohio Sal (1e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100	Cherry-Burrell (.20g)	10½	10½	10½
400	Chi Riv & Mch (½g)	6½	6⅜	6½
700	Chief Cons Mng	½	½	½
325	Childs pf	9½	9¼	9¼
10400	Cities Service	9¼	8⅝	9¼
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75	Cleve Illum (½g)	32½	32½	32½
300	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	12½	12½	12½
100	Clinch Coal (¼g)	10½	10½	10½
600	Colon Develop	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1400	Colonial Airl	6¼	6	6¼

Bruins Ready for Montreal Invasion

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 25—With two straight Stanley Cup victories over Montreal Canadiens behind them, the Boston Bruins today were preparing for an invasion of Montreal Forum tonight in an effort to turn back Canadiens on their home ice.

Successful here only once during the regular season, the Bruins realize that it will take all their resources to turn back the Flying Frenchmen on the rink they call home. They will count their trip a success, however, if they win either tonight's game or the second one at the Forum next Saturday.

Manager Art Ross arrived in Montreal this morning, accompanied by Murph Chamberlain, Norm Calladine, Buzz Boll and Mike Karakas, and came directly to the Mount Royal Hotel for a conference with Capt. Dit Clapper. Clapper was in charge of the delegation of regulars who day-trained here yesterday, along with several of the Boston writers.

No momentous changes were forthcoming from that conference, which was mainly one of tactics, for the Bruins are not expected to change from the line-up that has already defeated Canadiens 5-4 and 5-3 in the best-of-seven series. Chamberlain who has recovered rapidly from the bumping he received from Jimmy Orlando of Detroit March 2, was not expected to play.

It was felt that his presence here was for Sunday's game in which the Bruins will go all out to win, whether or not they come out on top tonight.

The Boston club is in good shape. Both Johnny Crawford and Jake Shewchuk are sporting injured ankles, but not serious enough to keep them on the sidelines. The boys are keen mentally, even though they realize that their chances here are less than at home. As a matter of fact, Canadiens are favored tonight.

Coach Dick Irvin and his Canadiens came up on a later train than the Bruins yesterday and arrived too late today for any statement. Just what the Montreal mentor, who has never missed a play-off in all his 14 coaching years at Toronto, Chicago and Montreal, plans to do this evening is therefore a matter of conjecture.

When he was in Boston, Irvin had 17 players with him, three over the limit he could dress. In the two games neither Charlie Phillips nor Leo Lamoureaux saw action, and it is not altogether beyond reason that Irvin will dress either one or both tonight. The appearance of Gordon Drillon, who broke his hand in Tuesday's game, is doubtful, and Irvin may have to find a replacement for him at his right wing post with Ray Getliffe and Buddy O'Connor.

Drillon's absence will hurt, for not only did he score two goals in the second game in Boston, but he is second only to Joe Benoit among Canadien sharp-shooters. Over the regular season Benoit had 30 goals and Drillon 28.

There is little doubt that tonight's game will be even more rugged than Tuesday's contest, in which the Bruins had to play short-handed for 11 minutes of the first period and 17 of the entire game. The Frenchmen are much more audacious in front of the home folks than they are on the road, and they know they must win both tonight and Saturday to stay in the running.

The Bruins are 50 per cent along the road to victory in their first round battle, but they realize they are by no means home free yet. They feel confident they can win the series on their own rink, on which they play four games, but they would like to make it easier by winning up here.

In the last analysis anything can happen. That was proved during the regular season, and the play-offs so far, have proved no exception.

Over the Blue Line

Paul Bibeault, Canadiens' goalie, says Bill Cowley gives him the most trouble and that Flash Hollett has the hardest shot on the Bruins . . . Chamberlain feels he can play tonight. It is just a question of whether Ross feels the necessity is worth the risk . . . Busher Jackson's wife came up from Toronto to see the two games.

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Bill Durnan of Montreal Royals, who has been called in by Irvin to be a spare net minder, is quite a soft ball pitcher. He has pitched six no-hit games during his career with various outstanding teams in Canada In 1937-38 he goal-tended Kirkland Lake Bluedevils to the Allan Cup championship . . . Irvin's play-off record includes nine teams with Maple Leafs, two with Chicago, and three with Montreal. He has been in the Stanley Cup final eight times, and won it once. That was with the great Toronto team of 1931-32.

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The boys were still talking of Canadiens' three goals in one minute and 17 seconds last Tuesday to come within a goal of tying the Bruins and sending the game into overtime. Said Sugar Cain, "They sure made a game of it in a hurry." And Frankie Brimsek, "I almost thought we had blown the game."

Shabaga Scores Six for Falcons

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, March 25

Mike Shabaga, Philadelphia Falcons star, established a world record of six goals in one game as the Falcons defeated the Boston Olympics, 7-3, in an Eastern Hockey League play-off game last night.

The previous record in formal competition was five, set by Pit Lepine of Montreal Canadiens in 1929.

Shorts From Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Eddie Hickey, the Creighton basketball coach, thought it was the real thing when New York had its 5 a. m. air raid test the other morning . . . Hoping to sleep late, Eddie had drawn his window shades against the early morning sun . . . and just as the sirens sounded, the shade cast off its moorings and rolled to the top with the usual startling slap . . . Since the fans can't travel, Coach Snorter Luster of Oklahoma U. hopes to take football to the customers next fall by playing in the big towns.

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The Yankees claim that they're setting a baseball record by having the first spring training camp where the players wear hats and overcoats in the hotel lobby . . . And since the oil ran out, Joe McCarthy has stopped boasting about his nifty penthouse suite with a view of the ocean . . . But they'll have to go a long way to equal the opening of the White Sox camp. When Mrs. Grace Comiskey, the club's boss, arrived just after a flood, she demanded a glass-bottom boat so she could see the practice field.

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After reading in this column about the Newark, N. J., bowler who peevishly rolled a second ball while one pin still was tottering, Private B. W. Slagle, base hospital, Daniel Field, Ga., writes: "I don't care how it was scored, what I want to know is did the pin boy throw the hot-head out for double-balling him?" . . . Greg Rice has been voted the New York A. C. veterans' trophy for "Athletic progress during 1942."—Progressing two miles at a clip . . . Matchmaker Nat Rogers claims to be the Ned Irish of Jacobs Beach. He used to run two basketball teams, the Optimos and the Arlingtons, on the East Side.

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The New Del Monte, Calif., Navy Pre-Flight School will have varsity athletic teams in all sports, but will limit travel to a 250-mile radius . . . Lieut. Mitchell J. Gary, former Minnesota tackle, has just been named athletic director at Del Monte . . . Maj. Charles M. Walton, Jr., who used to shoot baskets for West Point in 1938-39, is finding shooting a little more complicated these days. As Director of Gunnery at Moore Field, Texas, he shoots airplane machine guns, air-operated BB guns on link trainers and gun sight aiming point cameras . . . The 18th Field Artillery boxing team of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, celebrated its victory in the state golden gloves tourney by buying a $100 war bond for Karen Dushane, 13-months-old daughter of Lieut. "Duke" Dushane, former amateur lightweight champion who passed on in French Morocco last November.

BULLETIN

ST. LOUIS, March 25 (AP)—Johnny Mize, New York Giants' first baseman, was accepted for the armed services today after passing his physical examination at Jefferson barracks.

Dom Di Maggio Now at Norfolk

By the Associated Press

Norfolk, Va., March 25

Dom Di Maggio, former outfielder for the Boston Red Sox, arrived here yesterday to undergo a six weeks' physical training program at the Norfolk Naval Training Station.

The youngest of the Di Maggio brothers reported to Gary Bodie, coach of the naval training station baseball team, and donned a uniform and took part in the intracamp baseball game.

Lefty Gomez Is Working Overtime at Braves Camp

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hub baseball writers rubbed their collective hands in eager anticipation when the Braves bought Vernon "Lefty" Gomez from the New York Yankees. "If he doesn't do anything else, Gomez will keep the Braves laughing," was the theme of local stories.

It seems, however, that the tall left-hander with the quick wit is doing something else. According to our scout down in Wallingford, Conn., where the Braves are training on the Choate School campus, Lefty is getting himself into condition to pitch winning ball. No man under Casey Stengel has hurled more hustle and concentration into the Wallingford adventure.

In Shape

Thanks to a self-imposed winter training session and a few extra laps around the inside of the Choate School cage, Gomez already is down to his best pitching weight. "Furthermore," our scout reports, "the left-hander promises to keep running down here until he can do a mile without stopping. And it may surprise you to know that he isn't kidding."

The accent at Wallingford has suddenly and unexpectedly turned in the direction of the pitching. For a while it seemed as if Stengel might have a power club, with hitters like Ernie Lombardi, Max West, Nanny Fernandez, Johnny McCarthy and Chet Ross walking up to the plate. But now that West and Fernandez are definitely lost, and Lombardi is a question mark, the manager of the Braves is forced to put an emphasis on the moundsmen.

Need Pitching

To be blunt, it begins to look as if the Boston Nationals will be short on power in the weeks ahead, and if they are going to maintain anything resembling a respectable pace in the pennant race, they will have to get good pitching—better pitching than in 1942. This despite the fact that Stengel has lost Earley, Johnson, Spahn and Sain.

However, if Gomez is a tip to the hurling situation, the Braves will be all right. Lefty, apparently, is determined to show the Yankees, including Joe McCarthy, plus the entire American League, that they made a mistake in letting him get away. This is the southpaw's 13th year in the majors and apt to be his last unless he comes through. Being the sort of ball player who uses his head, he knows this as well as the next fellow. Gomez may be a joke to some of the critics, but not to Gomez.

Bob Quinn's most memorable comment on Gomez was: "Yes, I know he is 32 and around the American League for 12 years. But I'd hate to have anybody tell me I was through if I was only 32."

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Both the Braves and Red Sox had a taste of outdoor air yesterday. Casey Stengel took his full squad out onto one of the Choate diamonds and Bob Coleman and George Kelly chased the pitchers with fungos before the boys had a batting drill.

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Joe Cronin asked Athletic Director "Pop" Houston if it would be all right for the Red Sox to use the Tufts cage on Sunday, and the Sox manager got a prompt "Yes, of course." The following Sunday the club will be on the road.

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It now develops that if the Sox do any more outdoor work before starting their exhibition schedule, it will be on a diamond at Tufts, and not at Fenway Park. The ground at Fenway will not be ready for invasion for at least a couple of weeks.

Pauline Betz Says Emphasis Will Be on Women's Tennis

Pauline Betz, the pretty Rollins College senior who holds the national women's title, believes the emphasis this summer will be on women's tennis, rather than the men's.

"After all," she declared during a pause this week in her march through the field at Longwood Covered Courts, "there is hardly a man among the senior players left, while practically all of the girls will be back."

As holder of the No. 1 ranking among the country's leading tennis players, Miss Betz's remarks are worth more than passing notice. This week she is favored to retain the national indoor championship she won a year ago.

Mrs. Cook to Return

"I don't know of any of the girls who won't be back," she said, "and in addition we expect that Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cook, women's national champion in 1941, will return to action. Among the men, though, the only ones I know of who'll be playing are Pancho Segura of Ecuador and Billy Talbert of Cincinnati. This, of course, doesn't include any of the juniors."

Pauline, here without her mother who is busy teaching tennis and physical education as usual during the winter in California, fully expects the annual summer circuit to be played. That starts with the tourney in Philadelphia, and includes such familiar stops as Easthampton, Rye, Essex, and Longwood for the famous Longwood Bowl. Of course, events between now and the summer may cause cancellation of any or all of these affairs, but for most of them dates have already been set.

Will Graduate

All set to graduate from Rollins in Florida this June, her plans next year call for study for a master's degree in economics at Columbia University. After that she doesn't know. Perhaps she will be able to use her knowledge in some phase of the war effort.

At Rollins this year, much to Pauline's chagrin, there was no tennis team. She can remember the days when the southern school had no peers among the college racquet-wielders, when such headliners as Jack Kramer, Eddie Amark, and Eddie Alloo were attending, and Pauline, herself, played on the men's team.

"We had some good players in school this year," she declared, "but we didn't have a team. We had Nancy Corbett, Connie Clifton, and Mary Jane Metcalf, all of whom came north for this tournament. And in addition we had Peggy Welsh, who stayed at school. We play plenty of matches with ourselves, but no team matches with other schools."

Girl to Watch

There is little doubt as the frost begins to leave the ground and grass starts to reappear on the courts in the East that the powerful-stroking Miss Betz is the girl to watch again this year. She has been bringing her game around slowly, although she took steps this winter to make sure that it did not stray too far from the form which made her the best in the women's ranks a year ago. She is just avoiding the possibility of going stale, which any star can do if he or she plays too much tennis.

At present Mrs. Cook appears her most formidable opposition, although there is the question of how quickly the former Brookline girl can rebound after her year's absence. Maybe the new little tennis player in the Cook family will inspire her. At all events, the two should have an interesting summer.

G. C.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Cape Girardeau, Mo., March 25—Battery problems following Manager Luke Sewell of the Browns appear to be solving themselves with the imminent arrival of catcher Frankie Hayes and yesterday's performance by Brownie pitchers, who tossed them hard enough to show their rapid approach to competitive form. Even Johnny Niggeling took his turn.

Cairo, Ill. — Outfielder Harry Walker and Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals came to terms via telephone yesterday, splitting the difference in salary demands. Stan Musial also apparently came to terms, as when he left Pittsburgh for the Card camp last night he said he was "about ready to sign."

French Lick, Ind.—The Chicago White Sox have had only one batting drill, but Manager Jimmy Dykes already is so enthused he's named the first three men in the batting order—Rookie outfielder Thurman Tucker, who batted .345 for Fort Worth, followed by outfielder Wally Moses and second baseman Don Kolloway.

French Lick, Ind.—Some of the 16 Chicago Cub pitchers may find themselves in the outfield when intra-squad games start Sunday. The only outfielders in camp so far are Dom Dallessandro, Charley Gilbert and Whitey Platt.

Bloomington, Ind.—Ray Starr, the Cincinnati Reds' rubber-armed pitcher, says of Bill Miller:

"Miller is supposed to be the most relaxed man in the world and he says all good hitters must be relaxed at all times. But I'd rather see him coming to bat with the bases loaded than that big Mize (Johnny) of the Giants."

Evansville, Ind.—Pleased with the result of the Detroit Tigers' first intra-squad contest, Manager Steve O'Neill ordered more conditioning drills for today to prepare the club for its opening exhibition game with the Chicago White Sox here Saturday. Rudy York and young Dick Wakefield were the batting stars of yesterday's game, the former smashing a long homer and the latter a 380-foot triple.

Muncie, Ind.—Manager Frankie Frisch divided his Pirate squad for an intra-club game today, scheduling Hank Gornicki, Rip Sewell, Bob Klinger and Wally Herbert for three innings each on the mound.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Cleveland Indians had their first intra-squad game yesterday, a team captained by Ken Keltner defeating a club led by Buddy Rosar, 7 to 1, in seven innings.

Bear Mountain, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Dodgers seemed pretty well set from the manpower angle today, with the addition of Bobby Bragan, infielder and catcher obtained in a deal with the Phils last night.

Hershey, Pa.—After watching Babe Dahlgren in his first workout around first base, Manager Bucky Harris of the Phils said: "I've seen Babe often enough to know he was pretty good, but after today I really begin to appreciate him."

College Park, Md.—College Park took on more of the semblance of a big league training camp yesterday when eight more players reported to the Washington Senators. They were George Myatt, infielder from Columbus; Stan Spence, Catcher Tony Gioliani from Minneapolis, John Marion from Utica, pitcher Rae Scarborough, outfielder Gene Moore, infielder Joe Jacobs from Wichita, and first baseman Mickey Vernon.

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PIANO TUNING

DICK SEBOUR'S tuning and repairing service since 1920; excellent work, moderate charges. 41 West 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

M. OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder
875 West 180th St., New York City
Phone WA. 3-1064 or KI. 6-0943

PIANOS WANTED

GRAND PIANO WANTED
Oriental Rugs, Dining Rm. Set. Asp. 3788 (Mass.)

RADIO REPAIRING

Radio Repairing
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone Flushing 9-6056.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS CLEANED—STORED—REPAIRED
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING CO.
67th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR 7-6000

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, care Christian Science Reading Room, 1016 Broad Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

TYPEWRITERS

Official U. S. Typewriter Purchase Depot
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, N. Y. C., MU 2-0252

WANTED

WANTED—SMALL GRAND PIANO
Box J-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney, Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, etc. Also men's used clothing. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4408.

MUSICIAN, ON EAST COAST, wants silent keyboard; adjustable action. Write Box 19, 1013 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Used quart oil cans. We buy them. Write for prices. Connecticut Can Co., Hartford, Conn.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Bridgeport 4-7622.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Sale Men's Ties
69c
READ'S

VICTORY GARDEN BOOTH
STREET FLOOR
Advice by an expert on how to plan and plant a garden.
Get a Free Copy of Victory Garden Chart
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get Ready for Your Spring Gardening
IMPLEMENTS—SEEDS—FERTILIZER
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

COS COB
Cleaners and Tailors
Dry Cleaning of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Furs. Tailoring and Fur Remodeling. Mothproofing with a Ten-Year Guarantee.
134 Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. Greenwich 2991

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
ALTERATIONS
46 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 2137

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 332

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARAMOUNT
Nationally advertised shoes for women
HOOLYGAN KICKS
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET
the house of beautiful shoes

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

"Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

11 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main Street (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
352 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

ZOTOS—JAMAL
Permanents a Specialty
The Professional Beauty Shop
Martha Overend Palumbo, Prop.
Phone 6-4873 57 High St.

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

Spring Styles
Quality Footwear
For Every Member of the Family
★
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET
Fine Footwear for Rationed Feet

The Easter Parade begins at
BENSON'S
38 Colony Street Phone 4242

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry
Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony Street Phone 1287

SEEDS for a Complete Victory Garden
Good Size $1.00
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

HAROLD A. LAMPHIER
Dealer
PAINTS—WALLPAPERS etc.
92 West Main Street Tel. 2397

MIDDLETOWN

EMPIRE
Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

WRUBEL'S
for the "long pull" . . .
Buy Wrubel-Quality COATS and SUITS
. . . that wear and wear!

EASTER GREETING CARDS
Suggestions for Easter Gifts
BOOKS — BIBLES — HYMNALS
STATIONERY
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Telephone 221

NEW BRITAIN

OUR NEW LOCATION
Enables Us to Serve You With a Complete Selection of
NEWEST HATS and BAGS
Price Range $1.98-$6.98
Rainbow Millinery
250 Main Street New Britain, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 298 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT
(Continued from previous page)

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWERS SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living
JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES—GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

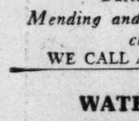
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 4-3465. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're proud of our new Spring assortment of
Women's Hosiery
"Van Raalte," "Haywood" and "Goldmark" brands upon which you can rely.

A classic boy-coat to top everything in your wardrobe from
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

One and two-piece frocks with frilly white ruffles at the throat and sleeves. These are times for feminine clothes!
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Our Best Quality
CRETONNE SLIP COVERS
Fit beautifully—in several patterns and color combinations.
For Chairs $6.98 For Divans $11.98
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET


Spring Housecleaning Days Are Here!
Let us help you with the Redecorating
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3856

Socks for Boys, Girls—even sizes for Junior Miss—of fine mercerized cotton—in pastels, white and dark colors. Sizes 7 to 11—29c pr.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

PAUL HOCHEDER
Tailor
Altering, Cleaning, Pressing Neatly Done
1211 W. BALTIMORE STREET
PHONE SARATOGA 5210

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

The Capital Building & Loan Association
812 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
First mortgage loans on real estate on direct reduction plan.
Savings and Investments
Current rate of dividend 4% payable January first and July first
OPEN DAILY

Phone Chesapeake 9374 — Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
"21 Years of Public Service"
FURNITURE, HOME-FURNISHINGS, APPLIANCES and REPAIRS
605 W. NORTH AVENUE
LAfayette 0011

DRAFTING, TRACING, SIGN PAINTING
Builders' Plats — Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4636-W Baltimore, Md.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

Harry Simmons CO.INC.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality at a Reasonable Price see
VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court Street
Divided Payments Available

Try
NORTHRUP'S
Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
•
POPULAR PRICES
•
237 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

FUR STORAGE
This year—insure your fur coat against moths, theft, and fire by letting us store it in our bank-vault cold storage. 10-cent War Stamp given to every woman bringing her fur coat to either our Binghamton or Endicott store.
McLEAN'S

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily, Telephone Bronxville 2-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITE
SMART CLOTHES
Sensibly Priced
143 Parkway Road BR 2-5151
New York Shop—15 East 53rd St.

ARTHUR JACKSON *personalized* CLEANING SERVICE
74 PALMER AVE. BR 2-1027

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BETTY KING CORSET SHOP
No Ironsides for War Work
17 PARK PLACE BR 2-1496

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

THE *Children's Shop*
Attractive Spring Apparel
Infancy to 16 Years
22 University Plaza
Main Street and Kenmore Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. Fl. 3-6722-3

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS PAINTINGS

BENDIX DUYSEN
Delicatessen and Grocer
FRESH CATSKILL FARM EGGS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
34-36 Union Street IN 3-6677

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken.
Nassau Blvd. and 223rd St. Bayside 9-8450

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLIE'S
Smart Spring
• DRESSES
• SUITS
• COATS
Continental Ave. corner Austin St.

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

FREEPORT—Bellmore

GBS
Golden Beauty Shoppe
SPECIALISTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
318 PETTIT AVENUE, BELLMORE, L. I.
TEL. WANTAGH 972

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

"HALL MARK"
GREETING CARDS OF DISTINCTION
COWLES BROWN & CO.
Quality as Always

H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church St., Gloversville
Outstanding Values in Our Reliable Branded Lines
Shagmoor Coats
Carole King Frocks
Syl-O-Slips and Jammas
Helena Rubinstein Preparations
We give Christmas Club Thrifties
Martin & Naylor Co.

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 48

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
285 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

SEE OUR NEWLY REDECORATED LINEN SECTION
Our entire domestic departments have been newly redecorated for your convenience and pleasure. You will find everything you want in the way of sheets, linens and other household necessities . . . right at your finger tips.
ROTHSCHILD'S

WALLPAPER PAINTS WINDOW SHADES KEM-TONE
BETTER PAINT WALLPAPER SERVICE
216 N. Aurora Street Phone 2130

ITHACA
(Continued)

ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
Telephone 2761
Complete Food Service
HEINZ CIDER VINEGAR

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 2-6358

Shelley's
ARROW FOR SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR RESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

HATS

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Bon Ton
L. CANTOR
MISSES' AND WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL
Around the corner from Valencia Theatre 89-71 165 St.

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

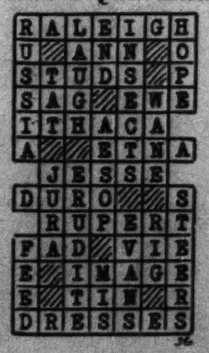
Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
89-76 165 St. Republic 9-9146, Jamaica, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK
(Continued)

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

Pretty Up for Easter in "duration-lasting"
at
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

MELODY LANE *at*
Bigelow's
RECORDS, SHEET MUSIC, RADIOS

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

All Forms of **INSURANCE**
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor — THE CIRCLE VALET — Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
327 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Why Buy NUROCO?
Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!
YOU SAVE MONEY!!
because you burn fewer tons in a season!
PHONE N. R. 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 PELHAM ROAD

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

PALACE
SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
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NEW YORK

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(Continued from previous page)

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NEW YORK

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Our New Spring Suits for Boys and Girls
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Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
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This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
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REUPHOLSTERING and SLIP COVERS
RELIABLE SILK STORE
8 WARBURTON AVENUE
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No restrictions on brightening up your home

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Two new sets of stamps issued by Russia, one dedicated to "Heroes of the Great Patriotic War" and the other commemorating the 25th anniversary of the "Great October Socialist Revolution," dominate the stamp news of the week.

Available thus far are copies of the Heroes series, and they have proved to be oblongs of exceptional interest, both for the scenes

they portray, and for their clarity and coloring. Copies of the Revolution series are not expected for several months.

* * *

In the Heroes series are seven stamps printed in Mezzo-tinto, on white unwatermarked paper, perforated and gummed. The descriptions:

20 kopek — Honoring Junior Lieutenant Talalikhin, in blue. The stamp bears a miniature of the lieutenant and represents his plane ramming an enemy plane—a method he used to bring down five Nazis.

30 kopek—Honoring Captain Gastello, also in blue. Miniature of Captain Gastello, and picture of his blazing plane falling upon enemy convoy of gasoline tanks.

30 kopek—Honoring Major General Dovator of Cossack Cavalry, in gray. Miniature of General Dovator and sketch of raid in which his 3,000 men defeated a German infantry regiment, killing 2,500. Translated, Russian inscription reads: "Death to the German Invaders." Dovator was killed in action Dec. 11, 1941, on the river Ruza.

Two stamps, one with 30 kopek value in olive-gray and another with 1 ruble value in green, honoring Shura Chekalin, 16-year-old guerrilla. The stamps show the boy about to hurl a grenade into a group of Germans at the entrance of a hut. He killed six, shot three others. Later, according to information from the U. S. S. R., he was tortured and executed.

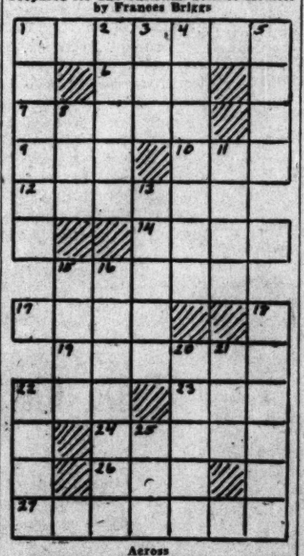
Two stamps, one with 30 kopek value in olive-gray and another with 2 rubles value in green, honoring Zoya Kosmodemjanskaja, an 18-year-old guerrilla. The girl was active in harassing Germans advancing on Moscow.

The Revolution series is in eight values, prototyped on white unwatermarked paper, also perforated and gummed. Values are: 5k, color not stated, showing a worker preparing war supplies, under banner of State Committee of Defence; 10k, brown, tractors hauling grain to elevators; 15k, dark brown, group of fighters and banner; 20k, dark blue, showing the storm of the Winter Palace; 30k, dark brown, portraits of Lenin and Stalin, the Kremlin wall and demonstrators; 60k, blackish-brown, a Moscow square and tanks; 1 ruble, reddish-brown, Lenin and a slogan, translated "In order to win, fierce struggle and strongest discipline is demanded"; 2r, blackish-olive, a war episode. Each stamp has the jubilee inscription "1917 XXV 1942."

Stamps for Swaziland, British protectorate in the Transvaal, have been reissued on war paper with some differences in perforation and intensity of colors. There are 11 values of these stamps, up to 10 shillings, bearing an oval portrait of George VI. . . . A new 100-franc stamp has been issued for the Free Belgian Congo. It is in dark carmine and black, and pictures a native soldier.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What U. S. State capital was named after an English navigator, statesman, and courtier?
6—On what cape is Gloucester, Mass., located?
7—What are nails with large heads, used chiefly for ornament?
8—To sink in the middle.
10—What would you call mother of a Cotswold?
12—What small island in Ionian Sea is celebrated as birthplace of Ulysses?
14—What mountain gave its name to a vessel for heating liquids?
15—Who was father of King David?
17—What is the Spanish or Spanish-American peso or dollar?
18—What is first name of Mr. Hughes, American novelist and playwright?
22—Fashion.
23—To contend.
24—An effigy is what?
26—What metal can be easily rolled or hammered out to thin foil?
27—Freaks are what?

Down

1—Where is Novorossiisk?
3—You would probably do what at a performance of "Barber of Seville"?
5—Conclusion.
6—Venus's flytrap is remarkable because it captures and digests what?
8—In Watts' painting, blindfolded figure seated on globe represents what?
9—To make lace.
11—What is an antonym of "war"?
13—Who wrote of a fox and some grapes?
15—What mountains form a boundary between France and Switzerland?
16—A learned person is called what?
18—Male cattle raised for beef are what?
20—Charles —— Hughes.
21—Outfit.
22—Would you wear, feed, or sail a bracket?
25—What prefix means "amiss"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

For an impenetrable shield, stand inside yourself.—HENRY THOREAU

Daily Anecdote

Southern Chivalry

When picturesque Senator J. Thomas Heflin held forth in Washington he frequently maintained that his native state of Alabama was the most chivalrous in the country.

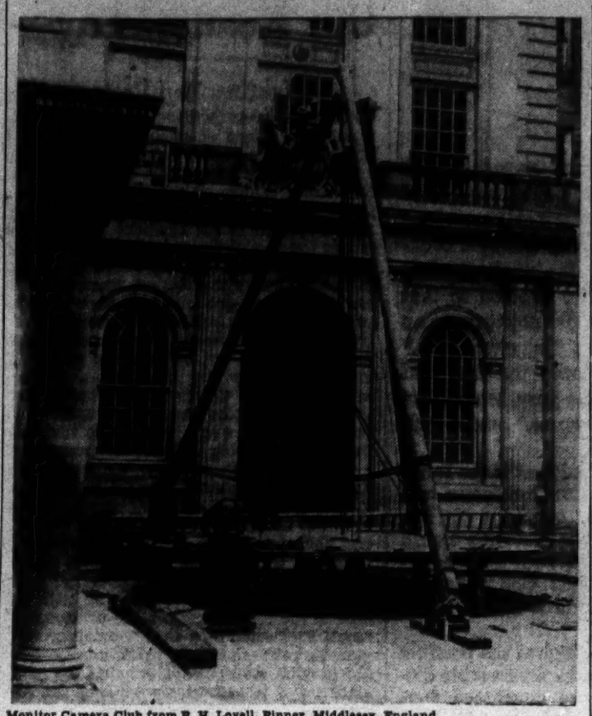
"Nowhere is this more to be observed," he said, "than in that least chivalrous of places, the court of law." And then he related the following story:

"An Alabama judge, a courtly gentleman of the old school, had to try a case in which one of the witnesses happened to be an actress greatly admired in the South. The nature of the evidence was such that the usual question 'What's your age?' was more than likely to be asked, so when she came to the stand his Honor told the court clerk to suspend action for a moment; then turning to the actress he demanded:

"'Madam, how old are you?'

"'Twenty-six,' she replied, although she was at least thirty-six.

"'Very well,' said the judge politely. 'I have asked you that question because if I hadn't it would surely have been asked you when the attorney for the defense cross-examined you. And now that you have told us your age, do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'"



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

London Scraps Automobile Turntables

Many of the streets of the City of London are extremely narrow cul-de-sacs and considerable difficulty was experienced before the war by motorists in turning when the streets were filled with parked cars. The problem was solved in a novel way in St. Helen's Court, Bishopsgate, where a railway-type turntable was laid, whereby cars could be driven on to the turntable and swung around merely by hand pressure. However, with the current wartime decline in traffic, this turntable is being dismantled for war scrap.

A Verse for Today . . .

I have all, and abound: . . . My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.—PHIL. 4:8, 19

Brevities

Detroit News: Subtlety is where a husband remarks, with seeming approval, that the more expensive of the hats in question makes her look "sedate."

Punch ©: 'The Duce is answerable to nobody," declares a Rome newspaper. Is this a nice way to refer to the Führer?

Milwaukee Journal: The smart monkey in the South Pacific treetop will wear a sign: "I'm not one."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Potatoes May Be Peeled by Flame?

Any buck private on K. P. confronted with a mountain of spuds ripe for peeling would welcome the following method, developed for large hotels and restaurants for taking the jackets off from a lot of potatoes in a hurry.

The potatoes are exposed for a few seconds to a flame the temperature of which is 1750 degrees Fahrenheit. This blisters and chars the peels so that a high-pressure water spray can remove it completely.

The eyes and bad spots, however, still have to be gouged out by hand.

* * *

If Any Use Has Been Found for Whale Meat?

Until recently, whale meat was simply cast adrift as a feast for the sharks after the blubber, whalebone, or other valuable parts of the whale had been removed.

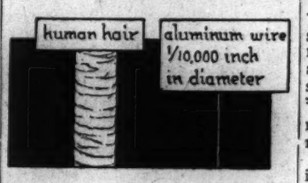
The Japanese, however, have developed a process for converting whale meat into artificial fiber resembling wool. And whale meat, mixed with viscose, can be made to yield synthetic silk.

This is no more surprising than the making of wool-like fibers from milk and from soybeans, as is done in the United States.

* * *

How Ultra-Fine Wire May Be Made?

There are two methods of making ultra-fine wire. In one, the bare wire is threaded into a tube of another metal. Wire and tube together are then drawn through dies to the required fineness, and



the core of original wire (much reduced in size) is finally obtained by dissolving away the metal of the jacket with a suitable chemical.

Gold wire 0.00001 inch in diameter has been produced in this manner.

Another method, which is used in making fine wire from materials lacking in ductility, involves melting the metal in a tube made of glass or quartz. The tube and its contents are then drawn down to the desired size.

—W. P. Keasbey

Good Neighbors

Spring Valley, Ohio

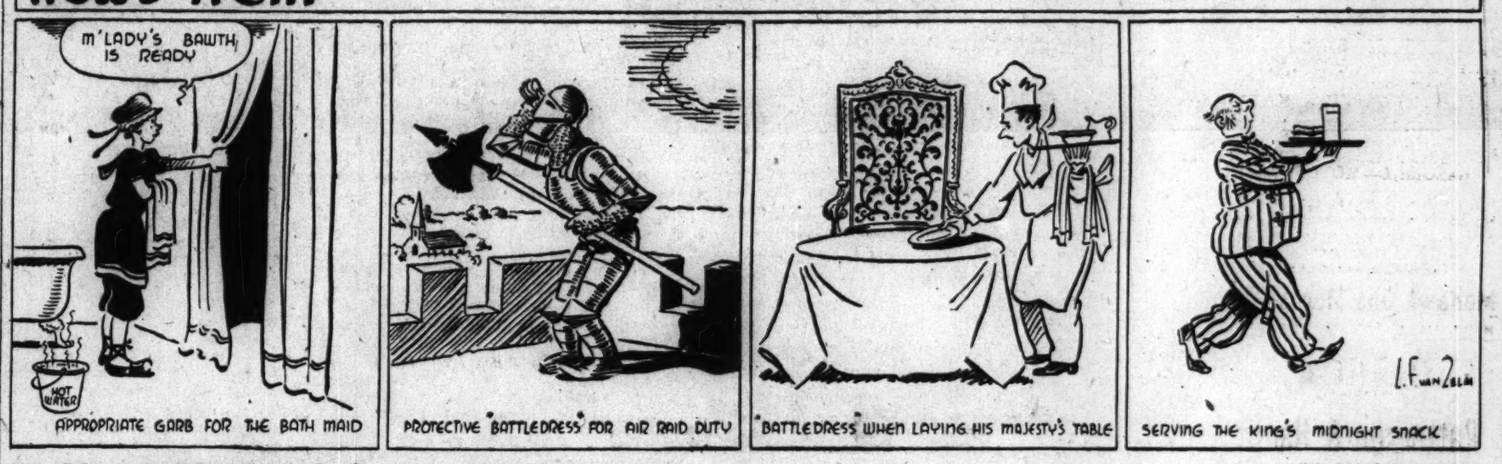
A few weeks ago a local farmhouse burned to the ground. It had been the home of an industrious Negro farmer, his wife and their sixteen children. They are the only colored folks in this small Ohio farming town and for many miles of surrounding country.

After the fire the family found themselves uninjured but without any personal possessions such as furniture, clothing, etc. No racial prejudice was evident among their kind neighbors when many of them came to offer the shelter of their homes as well as warm clothing and shoes to tide them over their dilemma. More homes were offered than there were members of the family to accept. One neighbor took in the mother and her five youngest children.

The next day the writer rode past the farm and it did not look desolate, for the newly plowed fields and neat premises expressed the deserving quality of the farmer and his family.

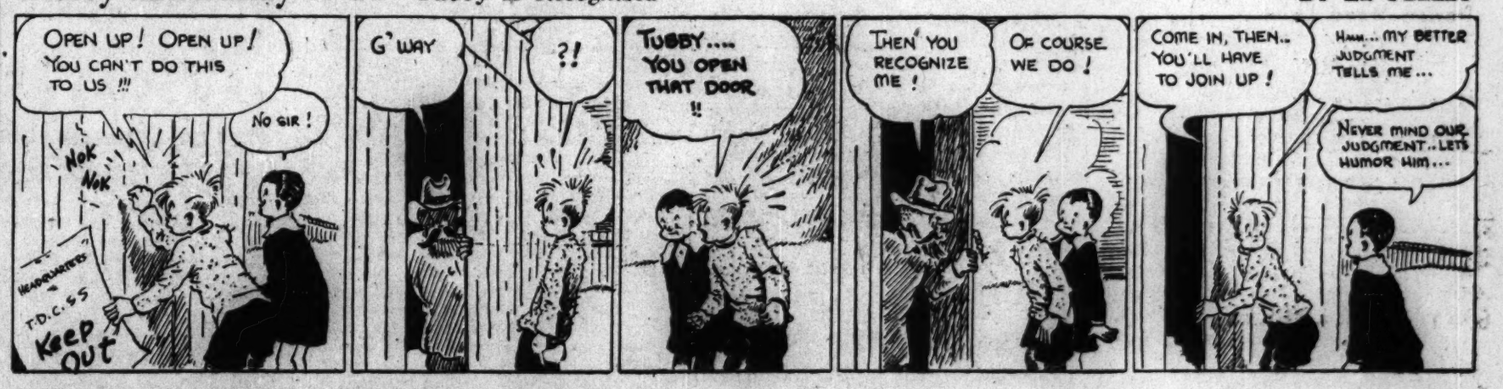
The latest news of them is that with what little money they had saved, and with donations of furniture from the neighbors they are again making a home on the same farm land.

NEWS ITEM— LONDON:— NO MORE TAILCOATS & WHITE TIES FOR SERVANTS IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE--THEY WILL WEAR APPROPRIATE "BATTLEDRESS."


M'LADY'S BAWTH IS READY
HOT WATER
APPROPRIATE GARB FOR THE BATH MAID
PROTECTIVE "BATTLEDRESS" FOR AIR RAID DUTY
"BATTLEDRESS" WHEN LAYING HIS MAJESTY'S TABLE
L.F. VAN ZELM
SERVING THE KING'S MIDNIGHT SNACK

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Is Recognized*

By Le Pelley


OPEN UP! OPEN UP! YOU CAN'T DO THIS TO US !!!
NO SIR!
NOK NOK
HEADQUARTERS F.D.C.55 Keep Out
G'WAY
?!
TUBBY.... YOU OPEN THAT DOOR !!
THEN YOU RECOGNIZE ME!
OF COURSE WE DO!
COME IN, THEN.. YOU'LL HAVE TO JOIN UP!
Hmm... MY BETTER JUDGMENT TELLS ME...
NEVER MIND OUR JUDGMENT.. LETS HUMOR HIM...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Well, We Can Try*

By Rodgers

"Why do you suppose that chap is following us?" ol Peter wondered-
"I don't know unless he expects us to lead him to the spy who owns that lunch box you found," I told him
"Gee, wouldn't it be grand if we could?" Peter wagged-
KEEP OFF THE GRASS
"Well, let's see if we can," I suggested although I don't see how were going to do it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Little Bird Told Him*

By The Hagers

I spent the night beneath a tree.
A little bird awakened me.
He sang a song; his wings he'd flap,
And with them, vainly, try to clap.
"Before the next verse you begin,
Please tell me, bird, what state I'm in."
He then began, "Deep in the heart—"
"Texas! I thought so from the start."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Tax Urgency

In the discussions about pay-as-you-go expected to dominate Congressional news for the next few days, it will be well to keep in thought just where pay-as-you-go fits into the tax constellation. For there is danger that emphasis will center so exclusively on pay-as-you-go that the larger matter of a really effective anti-inflation tax bill may get insufficient attention. Such is already the trend.

This is not to say that pay-as-you-go isn't important. It is. And it now appears possible that some workable scheme may come from the floor of the House, the Ways and Means Committee having failed to agree on a real pay-as-you-go plan. There is the Carlson proposal, which is essentially the Ruml plan for skipping a year, except that amendments have been added to catch "windfalls" and to exclude wealthier taxpayers from the "forgiveness" feature. There is the Robertson proposal, currently gaining in favor, which would cancel 1942 taxes for those who pay the 6 per cent normal tax and the 13 per cent surtax, which means about 90 per cent of the taxpayers. An additional provision that taxes shall be withheld from pay envelopes appears to be favored for application with any revenue scheme that is adopted.

This newspaper has felt that the advantages of removing the liability for a year's tax indebtedness from the people would be a wholesome thing. It would, to mention a few specific illustrations, relieve a substantial burden from many going into war service; it would release working girls from starting married life owing income taxes; it would facilitate retirements; it would ease hardships in the postwar period when many would have to pay taxes on high war earnings out of reduced peacetime earnings; it would permit the Treasury to collect taxes now, while workers still have the money in their pockets.

However, we have never argued such things could be accomplished without cost. We have not gone along with the view that only a simple bookkeeping operation is involved, that account books can be handled so that the skipped year would not turn up on the debit side until "judgment day." We have frankly faced the fact that forgiveness, or skip-a-year, would cost about $9,000,000,000 spread over a generation.

We have recognized that if the Ruml plan were to be adopted tomorrow, and that if the war were to end the day following, much potential revenue would be irretrievably lost, because the national income in 1942 was, patently, much greater than in a normal nonwar year.

We have simply weighed the possible advantages against the foreseeable disadvantages and have concluded that the balance inclines in favor of pay-as-you-go.

In doing this, we have not seen the Ruml plan, or any plan for pay-as-you-go, as a world-shaking innovation that would in itself solve the American tax problem. It is only a phase in the collection aspect of that much greater problem.

The real requirement that Congress must sooner or later get around to—and the delay already is regrettable—is to evolve a tax program that will effectively aid in the fight against inflation, and, incidentally, help pay for the war.

Public thinking about taxes is changing. Instead of an imposition, income taxes are being seen to a greater, and more accurate, degree as a protection against the loose, excess purchasing power that constantly threatens to upset inflation controls and to bring experiences to the American people that are secondary in their cruelty only to the incidents of the battlefields.

So, in debating pay-as-you-go, Congress must not lose sight of the urgency for protective tax legislation.

Denmark Votes

The outcome of the elections in Denmark is not so surprising as the fact that the Nazi authorities permitted them to be held. They have resulted in no significant changes, but merely in a redistribution of parliamentary seats among the leading parties, apparently without important loss or gain to any of them.

The pro-Nazi vote increased by about 12,000 (Berlin papers are welcome to copy) to a total just above 43,000. The insignificance of this number is almost comical; the total vote was about 2,000,000, practically all of which was cast, as Christmas Moeller, Danish political leader, now in Britain put it, "against Germany."

The Danes are perhaps the least ill-treated people in occupied Europe. Nazi statements about Denmark have shown that Berlin felt it was really coddling that little country. The Nazis now are trying to interpret the vote as a tribute to Germany; they argue that it reflects satisfaction in Denmark with the policy pursued by the Danish Government, quite ignoring the fact that Denmark's size and geographical position has permitted it no other policy but to sit as quietly as possible in the cage with the tiger.

Only bad judgment on the part of the Nazis or their hirelings in Denmark can account for this election. Possibly to permit the people to vote seemed like the easiest way of relieving pressures of popular restlessness; the election is said to have been held on the advice of the Nazi-tolerated Premier. While the Nazis are publicly congratulating themselves on the outcome, they doubtless are privately asking the Premier just what is rotten in Denmark.

Purposeful Play

World War Two, in addition to ruthlessly brushing aside time-honored military tactics, seems also to have changed Young America's play. No longer do pedestrians step aside to permit a hastily-recruited after-school army of "infantry" to pass. In fact, marching in close formation, which, as many will recall, was the popular diversion with the youth of 1917, seems almost as outmoded as the motor cars of that period.

Boys of 1943—yes, and the girls—are alert to changed technique. The plane, the tank, the black-faced Commando, the Wave, the Waac, and the Red Cross nurse are in every street and playground war game.

The kite, almost as traditional a sign of spring as the first robin, is seldom seen. It has given place to the airplane engined by rubber bands, while the backyard-fabricated, urchin-powered automobile now bears a marked resemblance to an army jeep.

The high school boy who a few years ago was building model planes is today flying them. The American tank forces are largely manned by youths who not so long ago were competing in soap-box derbies or tinkering with decrepit jalopies. The girls who sat on the stone steps playing "jacks" are now utilizing the precision and co-ordination the game developed in many a war plant.

"Big Chores"

Elmer Davis is usefully taking the news of reverses in Tunisia as a peg for renewed warnings that United Nations forces still face a "big chore" in North Africa. Rommel's counterattacks have not broken the British or American lines, but have wrecked headlines which had him "on the ropes." Mr. Davis cited the unsolved problem of the U-boats as another very serious task facing the Allies. He could well have mentioned the recent Nazi successes in Russia.

For while much of the American press has been playing up Russian gains toward Smolensk, Hitler's armies have sharply altered the whole picture of the war in southern Russia. The German drive which retook Kharkov and 10,000 square miles of the Donets basin did more than halt a Soviet sweep that appeared likely to reach the Dnieper and to cut off all the Nazi armies around the Black Sea: it has pressed on close to Kursk where it threatens to flank the Russian push toward Smolensk.

The Germans still have strong forces in the Crimea and the Caucasus. In one sector they are using 1,000 planes. On the map they are in better position in Southern Russia than they were a year ago. Probably their manpower and morale position is much poorer. For the Russians' stand at Stalingrad and their great counterattack make it unlikely that the Nazis can repeat their last summer's drive. There is reason to believe that Russian materials and reserves are flowing to the front in increasing amounts. Yet those who hoped—or feared—that Russia would roll into Berlin this year should begin to see that Britain and America cannot sit back and wait for Russia to win the war.

The Allies are more likely to shorten the war if the public checks victories that are relatively small—except in American headlines—against the whole picture of the war and tightens its belt for the "big chores" remaining.

Our Readers Say—

Fighting Men Protest

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A young friend of mine, a U. S. Marine Staff Sergeant, visited me a few days ago and brought up the subject of the demands for higher wages—this time by the West Coast aircraft workers. He said it was the united opinion of his barracks that nothing affects the service man's morale so adversely as to hear about strikes or demands for higher wages by the stay-at-home workers. He added that the other night when the subject was being heatedly discussed in their barracks the consensus was united on the thought brought out by one, that if all the money spent by the U. S. O. and other agencies to hold up morale was turned into the work of strike prevention, or laws to freeze wages all over, it would do far more than it is now doing with entertainments.

This same thought was expressed last Saturday by a young Navy flier, just returned from over a year "south of the equator," though in a little different way. He was "burnt up" over the high wages of the industrial war workers and couldn't understand why the Government does not place them all on an equal pay footing with the men in the armed services. He deplored the recent suggestion of a Congressman or Senator to raise the base privates pay from $50 to $100. And pointed out that the harsh feeling that has grown up between the Anzacs and the Americans in Australia is due entirely to the fact that the Americans have four or five times the spending money (pay) of the Anzacs!

ARTHUR E. CHILDS
Honolulu, Hawaii

What About Chemical Gardening?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since this war is being waged on the home front in terms of what we can best do without, and in view of the serious food shortage threatening us, why don't florists dispense with flower growing for the duration and raise much-needed vegetables? Florists have a perfect set-up of hothouse equipment. Let them go in for chemical gardening, which yields so bountifully it's almost unbelievable.

Glenbrook, Conn. MRS. RONALD BAMBER

Busy Days Ahead

Pay-as-You-Go, Compulsory or Optional

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To a great extent, pay-as-you-go idea is simply a panacea. To say that the population lacks cash to pay their income tax is a tremendous exaggeration.

A married couple with a $1,800 net income has to pay $103.20 in four installments or about $26 each time. People with $9,000 net income have to pay about $450 at each installment. There is much hypocrisy in the assertion that all these people are unable to pay unless it is on the pay-as-you-go basis.

However, persons with a $90,000 net income will have to pay $14,000 at each installment—a very cruel experience—but this is due only and solely to the abnormally high taxation of rich people at the present time. There are only 3,500 persons with an income over $100,000 in the United States and probably all of them have taken care of the tremendous tax load they were facing. And for what reason has the American public bought over six billion dollars of Treasury Tax Anticipation Notes, now outstanding?

The chief danger is that the Treasury is seemingly trying to apply the pay-as-you-go system for staggering the 1942 and 1943 collection simultaneously. In general, there is an advantage of going over to the pay-as-you-go collection only with reference to the income tax on wages and salaries.

* * *

My plan is this: Beginning July 1, introduce a withholding of the income tax from wages and salaries according to a special table, similar to the one "on individuals with gross incomes of $3,000 or less," and abolish the Victory Tax. This "wage and salary tax" should be collected as a separate tax at rates lower than the existing rates and employers should deduct it every payday according to the family status of the employee.

No employee with a remuneration below $5,000 would have to file any return currently or at the end of the tax year. Only those who have been paid a salary of more than $5,000 in any one year would have to file a return and also those whose total "other" income (dividends, etc.) was above, say, $400 over the amount of the regular salary. Employees should be permitted, however, to file at the end of the tax year a regular income tax return if the amounts collected through withholding were greater than would have been under the normal procedure (those burdened with debt payments, etc.).

At the same time, all personal exemptions (for married people and dependents) should be increased and the pre-1942 exemptions restored ($1,500 for a couple and $400 for dependents). The tremendous throngs before all tax offices just before March 15 show conclusively the absurdity of lowering the exemptions. Instead, a Federal sales tax should be introduced.

My calculations, based on the factual data of expenditures of city populations, show that, for incomes up to $5,000 per annum, a 5 per cent retail sales tax charges on the average almost exactly as much as a straight 2½ per cent income tax or a 2½ per cent spendings tax. For instance, the $1,000-$1,500 income class would pay on the average $33 in a 5 per cent retail sales tax, whereas a 2½ per cent income tax or a 2½ per cent spendings tax would have charged them $31 but meant in addition the terrific trouble of filing returns and of making directly the quarterly payments.

* * *

With such a reform tens of millions of returns would become unnecessary and the employers would be relieved of withholding the tax from wages.

With reference to all "other" incomes, in substance the existing system of income tax should be retained. In order to stimulate all such taxpayers to pay the income tax on the pay-as-you-earn principle and for encouraging a staggering of their tax payments, introduce the simple device of a 5 per cent reduction for each month paid in advance. At once practically all taxpayers will find money to pay their liability much ahead. In the future the rate of discount may be changed.

The Treasury does not "lose" anything because all depends on the future rates and there is no "forgiveness," as in the Ruml plan. The payment of a staggered income tax will be facilitated, however, by borrowing, when needed, and banks should be permitted to accept War Savings bonds as collateral for this purpose.

PAUL HAENSEL
Professor of Economics,
Evanston, Ill. Northwestern University
Former director Imperial Bank of Russia

"Weary of All the Talk"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hear a great deal against the Ruml plan from New Dealers and some of their economist friends about how "forgiving" a year will help the rich. Well, maybe it will, I don't know, but it sure will help a lot of poor folks, too, and from my looking around I suspect there are more poor folks than rich, and in a democracy I always supposed the majority ruled. But maybe that's just "copy book" stuff to those who hate the rich more than they love the poor.

Anyway, the way I look at it, it's my Government as much as the next fellow's, and I want to see my Government get what's coming to it, and from watching some of these defense workers in town Saturday night I conclude the Government better get its share right now, this week and each week thereafter, or there won't be much left for anybody to get. You can't get blood out of a turnip—or cash out of a jobless war worker.

Me, I want the Ruml plan, and I'm wearying of all the talk.

JAKE FRIEND
Starbuck, Colo.

The Case Against the Ruml Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a student of taxation, I have been distressed and annoyed by the way the Ruml plan has been dealt with in the press. Coming tardily upon your editorial, I was sorry to see that you had been contributing so substantially to the misunderstandings and misconceptions which seem to support the plan.

Mr. Ruml is distressed about the excessive indebtedness of people to the Treasury. Most economists, on the other hand, are alarmed about the excessive indebtedness of the Treasury to the people. One of these views is mistaken! Forgiving accrued, unpaid taxes and raising future taxes are opposite lines of action. If one is right, the other is wrong.

No amount of arithmetic and accounting sophistry should be allowed to conceal the central fact, namely, that the Ruml plan involves an enormous handout to the large taxpayer, especially if he is elderly or soon to be retired. If Ruml retired in 1951, he would, under present law, pay income tax on his R. H. Macy salary ten more times; under his scheme, he would pay tax on that salary only nine times. He paid no tax on that salary during his first year at Macy's; now he proposes to quit paying on it during his last year.

* * *

For smaller taxpayers, the remission of 1942 taxes might be offset later by higher rates for subsequent years—although it is utterly improbable that Congress, adopting the Ruml plan, would impose correspondingly higher rates than it would have imposed without it. (Actually, the plan would probably mean both higher tax rates and more rapid inflation.) For the large taxpayer, however, and for elderly ones especially, offsetting increase in tax rates on subsequent years' incomes is not only improbable but impossible.

We desperately need source collection and heavy taxes from 1943 income during 1943. Taxes under the 1942 Act are pitifully inadequate. Let us, therefore, simply impose on current 1943 incomes a flat-rate or "normal" tax sufficient, along with payments on 1942 incomes, to afford adequate collections during 1943, or, at least, during fiscal 1943-44.

This additional levy should be collected at source, at a rate of, say, 30 per cent—after (reduced) personal exemptions and credits for salary and wage incomes—with perhaps quarterly declaration and payment at this 30 per cent marginal rate on incomes not reached at source. Then, in 1944, taxpayers would make the usual declarations of 1943 incomes, paying any additional surtaxes or claiming refund for excess collection.

This scheme would put the mass of taxpayers wholly on a current basis and would enable the Treasury in 1943 to collect perhaps 75 per cent of all taxes currently. Only those subject to higher surtaxes would be left with tax liabilities payable in the following year; and, in the bulk of such cases, the remaining liability would be small.

If this scheme involves some doubling up, it also involves discharging obligations against two years' taxable incomes at once. Like any adequate emergency taxation, it would impose severe burdens and inevitably create special cases of acute hardship. To emphasize such special cases, however, is to imply that the burdens of war outlays can be evaded or, by other methods, less inequitably allocated among persons. This is simply not the case. Great civilian sacrifices cannot be imposed without some inordinate hardships (nor can military casualties be nicely divided up among soldiers). But there are better and worse devices; and the income-tax device is by far the best that we have.

* * *

The Ruml proposals have created a political situation in which we could get neither adequate tax rates nor adequate source collection without buying off a powerful lobby with a big handout to the large taxpayer. The Treasury and the Ways and Means Committee, in spite of the press, have rendered distinguished public service in blocking this pressure group and refusing its demands. Both Treasury and Committee have generally unenviable records, especially since Pearl Harbor. They deserve severe criticism for many errors of omission and procrastination. But none of their mistakes has been condemned or attacked so widely and bitterly as has their wise and responsible rejection of the Ruml proposals. It is regrettable indeed that the Monitor should have joined in this wholly unmerited attack, and in promoting popular misunderstanding on behalf of a powerful, special-interest group.

HENRY C. SIMONS
Associate Professor of Economics
The University of Chicago.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Arrows Across Turkey

By Eleanor Bisbee

Among the small nations Turkey has had the greatest potentiality as an ally for either the Axis or the United Nations. By sheer genius in diplomacy, however, Turkey has detoured the war around her homeland again and again. Today, however, the maps of armchair strategists display black arrows of possible offensives across Turkey.

There is plenty of sense in this. First, Turkey has recently become one of the easier places to supply. In spite of the U-boat menace, a fairly steady supply line can operate to the ports of Suez and Basra. In case of success in forcing all Axis armies out of Africa, vast quantities of British and American materials and troops can be brought back across the desert to take advantage of the very recently completed railroad from Egypt to Turkey. Thus they can be transported to that country without venturing on the Mediterranean at all, and the entire Suez-to-Bosporus trip can be made by rail without change. That would help not only for transferring units from North Africa, but in transporting supplies from our American base in Eritrea in Africa.

* * *

Moreover, there is now direct transportation from the port of Basra on the Persian Gulf, via Bagdad, to Turkey. Iraq's recent declaration of war against the Axis was hailed as a move destined to have great influence in all Arab countries. Far stronger and more signficant was the warning this served on the Axis that, hereafter, supplies to support Turkey can be accumulated in Iraq without benefit of Axis observation. With the doors of Iraq closed to Axis representatives, a much more effective threat can be made from that angle.

Will Turkey, however, co-operate? It is doing so. But will it go so far as to fight? Turkey has co-operated with the democracies for three and one-half years by a shrewd diplomacy which has headed off Axis expansion across its soil into the Near East. The United Nations are just beginning to realize how much more that helped them than it would have helped them had Turkey fought against odds and been beaten. Had Turkey been over-run while the Allies were still unable to help adequately, all the above mentioned advantages and more would have been Hitler's instead of theirs.

While Turkey still had neither the military strength nor the Allied support to insure the outcome of an attack, it held Hitler off by not openly taking sides and angering him to attack. In that battle of shrewdness, Hitler lost to the Turks. This helped the United Nations. Now that Turkey's own military strength is greater, and now that the Allies' own prospects of aiding her are inscribed in railroad tracks instead of ink, and are clearly punctuated by supplies, Turkey has become an active belligerent in the "war of nerves" on Hitler. Turkey has abruptly ended his long suspense about whether he might win her for himself. The Turks now play up in conferences, in headline, and in all forms of publicity, their faithfulness to the democracies.

* * *

Whether Turkey will finally join the battle of arms as well as of nerves must depend on two things. One is Hitler's reaction to the failure of his courtship. If he uses violence, he will undoubtedly be answered by the full fury of the Turkish army, the only one of a million men so well prepared and still fresh for battle, and also in a position to strike in Europe. If Hitler backs down and does not hit a blow, then the Turks' choice will be whether to endure passively at peace the suffering which is becoming acute for lack of imports and because of long continued mobilization of forces, or whether to throw their fighting weight in to bring the war to an earlier end before too many of the Turks themselves actually starve or freeze.

Much as the Turks want peace, some very clear-cut, very specific guarantees from Russia and England for postwar independence of their neighbor States might make them ready to fight to end the war sooner. Too much vagueness about the future in their theater of peace, however, might make them prefer to conserve their army and its supplies, at any cost to the people, in order to be still strong enough to face postwar exigencies. None but Turkey will decide whether those arrows across her map express a mere hope or something truly prophetic.

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